DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 424 307 TM 029 240

AUTHOR	Hoffman, Charlene M.
TITLE	Federal Support for Education: Fiscal Years 1980 to 1998.
INSTITUTION	National Center for Education Statistics (ED), Washington, DC.
REPORT NO	NCES-98-115
PUB DATE	1998-09-00
NOTE	58p.
AVAILABLE FROM	ED Pubs, P.O. Box 1398, Jessup, MD 20794-1398; Tel: 877-433-7827 (Toll-Free).
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Educational Finance; Educational Trends; *Elementary Secondary Education; Expenditures; Federal Aid; *Federal Government; *Financial Support; *Higher Education; *Income; Resource Allocation; Tables (Data); Trend Analysis
IDENTIFIERS	*Department of Education

ABSTRACT

This report attempts to provide a comprehensive picture of total federal financial support for education from 1980, the year the U.S. Department of Education was created, until 1998. Programs residing in other federal agencies are included if they have significant educational components. Federal support for education, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, was an estimated $107.2 billion in fiscal year (FY)1998, an increase of 71% since FY 1990. Between FY 1980 and FY 1998, after being adjusted for inflation, federal on-budget program funds for elementary and secondary education increased 15%. Postsecondary funds declined 28% in the same period, but other educational funds, such as those for libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research, increased 48%. In FY 1998, Department of Education outlays totaled $30.7 billion, reflecting an increase of 18% after being adjusted for inflation from FY 1980, and an increase of 6% between FY 1990 and FY 1998. Almost 58% of federal education support, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, went to educational institutions in FY 1998. Schools and colleges derive 10% of their FY 1998 revenues from the federal government, with the remaining revenues coming from state and local governments. The estimated federal share of the revenues of educational institutions declined from 14% in FY 1980 to the 10% of FY 1998. For elementary and secondary institutions, the federal share declined from 12% in FY 1980 to 7% in FY 1990 and 8% in FY 1998. For institutions of higher education, the federal share declined from 18% in FY 1980 to 14% in FY 1990 and 15% in FY 1998. Seven appendixes contain detailed tables of financial information. (Contains nine tables and three figures.) (SLD)

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FEDERAL $UPPORT FOR EDUCATION

FISCAL YEARS 1980 TO 1998

CHARLENE M. HOFFMAN
DATA DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement NCES 98-115

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September 1998

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Suggested Citation
U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics. *Federal Support for Education: Fiscal Years 1980 to 1998*, NCES 98–115, by Charlene M. Hoffman. Washington, DC: 1998.

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Highlights

The federal government provides support for education well beyond programs funded through the Department of Education (ED). Federal support for education, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures,[1] was an estimated $107.2 billion in fiscal year 1998 (FY 98), an increase of $44.4 billion, or 71 percent, since FY 90. After adjustment for inflation, federal support for education increased 37 percent between FY 90 and FY 98 (see tables 1A and 1B, page 5).

- For FY 98, on-budget federal funds for education programs were estimated to be $75.1 billion—an increase of 45 percent since FY 90 in current dollars or an increase of 16 percent after being adjusted for inflation. Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation (predominantly postsecondary education loans) were estimated at $32.2 billion, a rise of 188 percent in current dollars between FY 90 and FY 98 and 130 percent in constant dollars (see tables 1A and 1B, page 5).

- Between FY 80 and FY 98, after being adjusted for inflation, federal on-budget program funds for elementary and secondary education increased 15 percent; postsecondary education funds declined 28 percent; other education funds (which include funds for libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research) increased 68 percent; and funds for research at universities and university-administered research and development centers increased 48 percent (see table 2B on page 7).

- Between FY 90 and FY 98, federal on-budget funds for elementary and secondary education increased 34 percent in constant dollars, other education funds increased 22 percent, research funds at colleges and universities increased 8 percent, and postsecondary funds declined 6 percent (see table 2B on page 7).

- In FY 98, ED outlays totaled $30.7 billion, reflecting an increase of 18 percent after being adjusted for inflation from FY 80 and an increase of 6 percent between FY 90 and FY 98. ED's share of total federal on-budget education funds rose from 38 percent in FY 80 to 45 percent in FY 90 and dropped to 41 percent in FY 98 (see figure 2, page 8 and table 3, page 9).

- Almost 58 percent of federal education support, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, went to educational institutions in FY 98. Another 20 percent was used for student support. The remaining 22 percent went to banks and other lending agencies, libraries, museums, and federal institutions (derived from tables 7A and 7B, pages 16–17).

- Schools and colleges derive 10 percent of their FY 98 revenues from the federal government, with the remaining revenues coming from state and local governments, individuals, and private organizations. Of the estimated $594.9 billion in direct expenditures by schools and colleges in FY 98, revenues from federal sources amounted to $61.7 billion and revenues from other sources amounted to $533.2 billion (see tables 9A and 9B, pages 22–23).

- The estimated federal share of expenditures of educational institutions declined from 14 percent in FY 80 to 10 percent in FY 90 and FY 98. Among elementary and secondary educational institutions, the federal share declined from 12 percent in FY 80 to 7 percent in FY 90 and 8 percent in FY 98. Among institutions of higher education, the federal share declined from 18 percent in FY 80 to 14 percent in FY 90 and 15 percent in FY 98 (see tables 9A and 9B, pages 22–23).

[1] Definitions of federal tax expenditures and other technical terms are in the Definitions section of this report on page 29.

- In FYs 80, 88, 90, and 98, federal support was distributed across levels and other educational purposes as follows (see tables 1A and 1B, page 5 and tables 2A and 2B, pages 6–7):

Level	FY 80	FY 88	FY 90	FY 98[1]
	[In billions of **current** dollars]			
On-budget	$34.5	$43.5	$51.6	$75.1
Elementary and secondary	16.0	18.6	22.0	36.8
Postsecondary	11.1	10.7	13.7	16.0
Libraries, museums, and other	1.5	3.0	3.4	5.2
Research at educational institutions	5.8	11.3	12.6	17.1
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds[2]	4.9	10.6	11.2	32.2
Total	39.3	54.1	62.8	107.2
	[In billions of **constant** FY 98 dollars]			
On-budget	$68.6	$58.9	$64.5	$75.1
Elementary and secondary	31.9	25.1	27.5	36.8
Postsecondary	22.1	14.4	17.1	16.0
Libraries, museums, and other	3.1	4.0	4.2	5.2
Research at educational institutions	11.5	15.2	15.8	17.1
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds[2]	9.7	14.4	14.0	32.2
Total	78.3	73.3	78.5	107.2

[1] Estimated.
[2] Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. For more detailed discussion see Off-Budget Support and Nonfederal Funds section on pages 12–14.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1999; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1998; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

- The federal agencies providing the largest amounts of education program funds in FY 98 were (see table 3, page 9):

Agency	FY 80	FY 88	FY 90	FY 98*
	[In billions of **current** dollars]			
Dept. of Education	$13.1	$18.3	$23.2	$30.7
Dept. of Health and Human Services	5.6	6.5	8.0	13.6
Dept. of Agriculture	4.6	5.5	6.3	10.2
Dept. of Labor	1.9	2.3	2.5	5.0
Dept. of Defense	1.6	3.5	3.6	3.6
Dept. of Energy	1.6	2.4	2.6	3.2
National Science Foundation	0.8	1.3	1.6	2.5
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	0.3	0.9	1.1	1.7
Dept. of Veterans Affairs	2.4	1.0	0.8	1.4
Dept. of the Interior	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8
	[In billions of **constant** FY 98 dollars]			
Dept. of Education	$26.1	$24.8	$29.0	$30.7
Dept. of Health and Human Services	11.2	8.8	9.9	13.6
Dept. of Agriculture	9.1	7.4	7.8	10.2
Dept. of Labor	3.7	3.1	3.1	5.0
Dept. of Defense	3.1	4.7	4.5	3.6
Dept. of Energy	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
National Science Foundation	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.5
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.7
Dept. of Veterans Affairs	4.7	1.3	0.9	1.4
Dept. of the Interior	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8

* Estimated.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1999; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1998; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See tables A, B, and C in appendix.)

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Introduction

This report attempts to provide a comprehensive picture of total federal financial support for education since fiscal year 1980.[2] The U.S. Department of Education was created in May 1980. Most of the programs in the Department of Education were formerly in the Office of Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In order to account fully for all federal support for education, programs residing in other federal departments and agencies having significant educational components are included, even if they have additional purposes. The Office of Management and Budget publishes a compilation of funding levels for all federal activities that are a more restrictive definition of education. The appendix tables in the back of this report have additional historical data for fiscal years 1965, 1970, and 1975 (see tables A and D, pages 33 and 38 in appendix).

Assembling data on federal funds for education is difficult for a number of reasons. First, federal education programs are found in dozens of federal departments and agencies. Although some consolidation of education programs in one federal agency was achieved with the establishment of the U.S. Department of Education, many large and significant federal education programs remain outside the Department. In order to provide a more complete account of federal support for education, the education support from other federal agencies has been included. Also, adult and vocational education and most training programs are included in the elementary and secondary education programs in this report.

A second complicating factor is that many federal programs involving education have other primary purposes. For example, education-related programs range from cultural activities conducted in this country and abroad to some major training institutions, such as the Foreign Service Institute and the F.B.I. Academy. A variety of concerns—ranging from reducing poverty in programs like Head Start to veterans' assistance—are addressed, in part, through federal education programs (see table D, page 38 in appendix).

There are education-related programs in the Medicare program as well. These programs are called "direct medical education" (DME) and "indirect medical education" (IME). Both DME and IME money goes to teaching hospitals. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services can only provide data on the costs of these Medicare programs since fiscal year 1990. Because of accounting procedures, they cannot go back any further, but these programs did exist and were funded since the 1960s. Table D in the appendix has footnoted the dollar amounts expended in the 1990s, but they are not included in the total because this report compares dollar amounts spent between FY 80 and FY 98. For more details see the Sources and Methodology section (see pages 25–27).

Third, off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation are sometimes overlooked or misunderstood, because they are not included in regular budget reports, but contribute a significant share of total support for education (30 percent) (see pages 12–14).

The fourth factor is estimated federal tax expenditures related to education, which in this report include only reductions in tax revenue received by the federal government due to deductions, exemptions, and credits allowable in the tax code. Education programs can be supported either by direct funding or by indirect funding mechanisms such as tax expenditures (see page 15). Unless otherwise noted, these tax expenditures are excluded from tables in this publication (see table A, page 33 in appendix).

It is also important to note that FY 98 data are mostly estimated and may be subject to later revision. These estimates of FY 98 outlays are provided by various federal agencies and the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1999*.

To the extent possible, outlays were used in this report rather than obligations, with the exception of funds for academic research at institutions of higher education. *Outlays* are the actual amount of dollars spent. *Obligations* are spending commitments by the federal government that will require outlays either immediately or in the future.[3]

This report has put federal education funding into three categories: on-budget support, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal programs.

1. *On-budget funding* for federal programs is generally set through Congressional appropriations.

2. *Off-budget support* is federal money that has been excluded from the budget by law. Off-budget support in this report is the loan volume in the William D. Ford Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program.

3. *Nonfederal funds generated by federal programs* result from federal loan guarantees and interest subsidies to support loan capital raised through various private and public sources. The nonfederal funds are not recorded in the federal budget, but contingent federal financial re-

[2] Some data have been revised from *Federal Support for Education: Fiscal Years 1980 to 1997* and *Digest of Education Statistics, 1997*.

[3] A more detailed description is in the Definitions section, page 29.

sponsibility exists for most of these funds in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and other lending institutions. Nonfederal funds are also made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies. Almost all such nonfederal education funds go to postsecondary education.

This report shows current and constant dollar comparisons, based on the federal funds composite deflator from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1999*. The inflation index rose 99.0 percent between FY 80 and FY 98. Additional technical information appears in the Sources and Methodology section, pages 25–27.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) plans to continue publishing an annual report on federal funds for education. Other reports on federal funds for education that have been published through the U.S. Department of Education are *Estimating Federal Funds for Education: A New Approach Applied to Fiscal Year 1980* (Office of Planning, Budget, and Evaluation); *Federal Support for Education*, various years (NCES); and *Digest of Education Statistics*, Chapter IV, various years (NCES).

This report has received extensive reviews by individuals within and outside the Department of Education. The author gratefully acknowledges their time and expert advice. Within the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI), Thomas D. Snyder, Mary J. Frase, W. Vance Grant, and Frank Johnson reviewed the manuscript. Phil Carr designed the cover. Also within the Department of Education, Kirk Siegwarth from the Office of the Undersecretary reviewed the manuscript. Outside reviewers were Leslie Mustain from the Office of Management and Budget, Nabeel Alsalam from the Congressional Budget Office, and Ellen Bradburn from the Education Statistics Services Institute.

Federal Support for Education

Growth of Federal On-Budget Funds, Off-Budget Support, and Nonfederal Funds: 1965 through 1998

Federal support for education is estimated to be $107.2 billion in fiscal year 1998, an increase of 173 percent since FY 80. After adjustment for inflation, the increase amounts to 37 percent. Federal education support includes federal program funds (on-budget), off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation but excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. (See tables 1A, 1B, and table A in appendix.)

Even after adjusting for inflation, federal on-budget program funding for education rose dramatically between FY 65 and FY 75, amounting to an increase of 210 percent for elementary and secondary education; 262 percent for postsecondary education; 144 percent for other education, which includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research; and almost 7 percent for research at educational institutions (see figure 1 and table A in appendix). Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation grew from virtually nothing in FY 65 to $4.1 billion in 1998 dollars in FY 75.

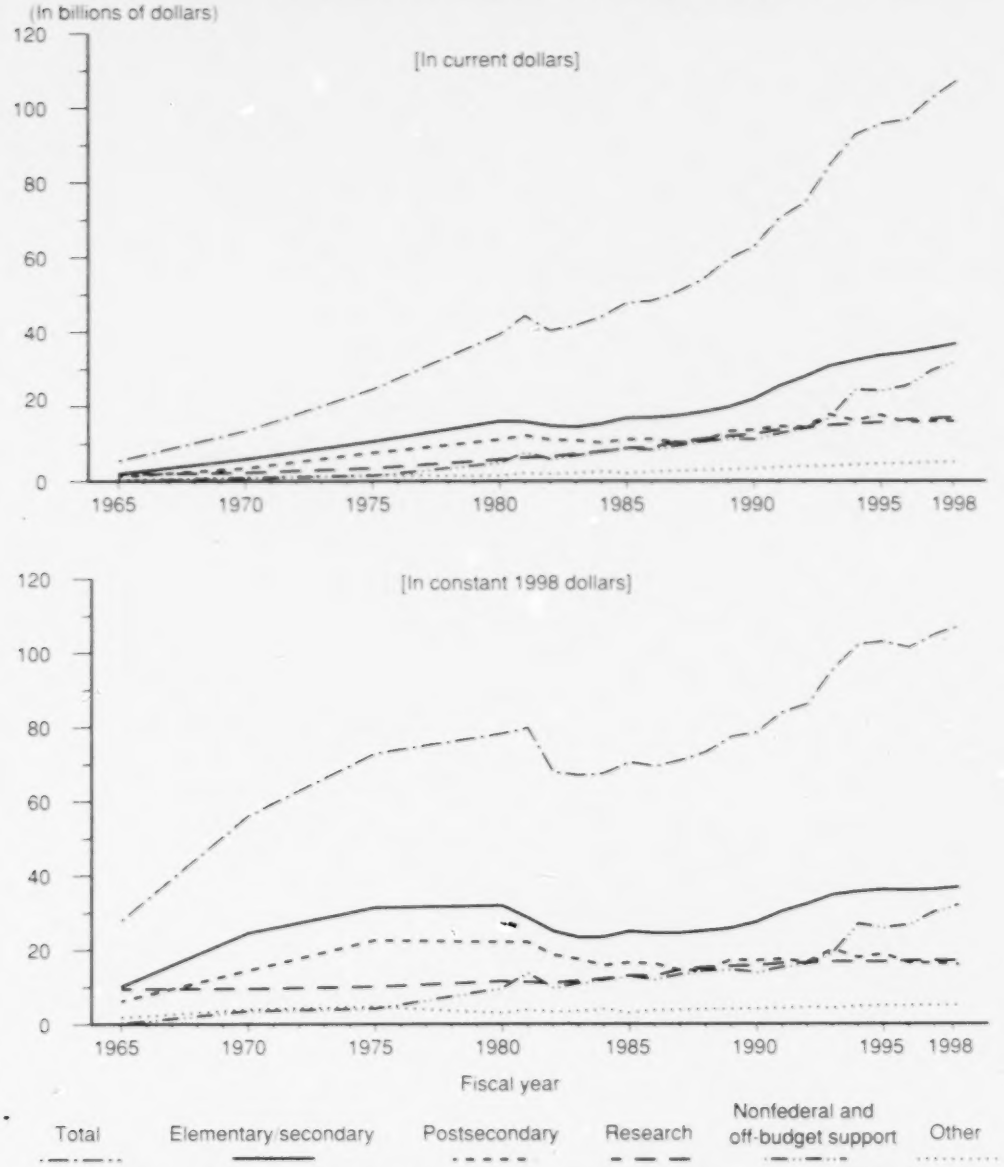
Between FY 75 and FY 80, funding for most programs remained relatively stable, except those for other education, which dropped over 35 percent, and off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation for student loans, which grew rapidly (133 percent). Because of the expansion of the student loans programs—in part through the Middle Income Student Assistance Act of 1978, which made all students eligible for subsidies regardless of need—off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation rose from $4.1 billion in FY 75 to $9.7 billion in FY 80 (constant 1998 dollars).

After declining in the early 1980s, federal on-budget funds for education began to rise slightly in FY 87 in constant dollars, reflecting increases in support for elementary and secondary education, other education, and research at colleges and universities. Other education went up and down in constant dollars during the early 1980s and began to rise in FY 86. However, postsecondary education fluctuated, showing an increase in FY 85 before dropping in FY 86 and FY 87. It then went back up in FY 88, dropped in FY 90 and FY 92, went up in FY 93, dropped in FY 94, went up in FY 95, and then dropped again in FY 96 through FY 98. The main reason for the decline following 1980 was the termination of two programs: the old GI Bill and the Social Security postsecondary benefits programs. Another reason for the drop is the Federal Family Education Loan program. Reductions in interest rates, defaults on student loans, and special allowance payments to lenders resulted in lower costs (see tables A and D in appendix).

Between FY 80 and FY 83, the total of federal on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation dropped almost 14 percent after adjustment for inflation (see table A in appendix). This change reflects the effects of a substantial drop in on-budget program funds for education (18 percent) and an increase of almost 14 percent in the volume of off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. After 1983, the total of federal on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation began to rise again, increasing 60 percent by 1998 after adjustment for inflation (see table A in appendix). This rise was due to increases for federal on-budget program funds for elementary and secondary education (58 percent), other education (46 percent), research at colleges and universities (47 percent), and an increase of 193 percent for off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Postsecondary education, however, showed a decline of 9 percent during the same period. Overall, federal on-budget funds for education are estimated to have increased 34 percent between FY 83 and FY 98 in constant dollars.

Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation showed an increase in real dollars between FY 80 and FY 98 (233 percent), but there were significant fluctuations throughout the period. These amounts tend to fluctuate because of changes in interest rates and program legislation which affect the number and volume of student loans.

Figure 1.--Federal program support for education, by level or other educational purpose, nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation, and off-budget support: Fiscal years 1965 to 1998



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1965 to 1999; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1998; and unpublished data.

Table 1A.—Federal support for education, by category: Fiscal years 1980 to 1998

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

Category of support	Fiscal year				Percent change, FY 80 to FY 98*	Percent change, FY 88 to FY 98*	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 98*
	1980	1988	1990	1998*			
Total	**$39.3**	**$54.1**	**$62.8**	**$107.2**	**172.5**	**98.3**	**70.7**
Federal programs, on-budget	34.5	43.5	51.6	75.1	117.7	72.8	45.4
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	4.9	10.6	11.2	32.2	562.4	202.7	187.5

*Estimated.

Table 1B.—Federal support for education, by category: Fiscal years 1980 to 1998

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 98 dollars]

Category of support	Fiscal year				Percent change, FY 80 to FY 98*	Percent change, FY 88 to FY 98*	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 98*
	1980	1988	1990	1998*			
Total	**$78.3**	**$73.3**	**$78.5**	**$107.2**	**37.0**	**46.4**	**36.6**
Federal programs, on-budget	68.6	58.9	64.5	75.1	9.4	27.5	16.3
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	9.7	14.4	14.0	32.2	232.9	123.5	130.0

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Constant dollars are based on the composite deflator used in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1999*. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1999; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1998, and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

Federal Program Support for Education, On-Budget

Federal education program funds are estimated to be $75.1 billion for FY 98. In current dollars, this amount reflects an increase of 118 percent between FY 80 and FY 98. After adjustment for inflation, the increase is 9 percent between FY 80 and FY 98 (see tables 2A and 2B and table A in appendix). Federal program funds generally have increased over the past 11 years, rising by 30 percent in constant dollars between 1987 and 1998, following a decline between 1980 and 1987. More than half of the increase occurred between 1990 and 1998.

Elementary and secondary education programs accounted for the largest share of federal program support, $36.8 billion or 49 percent in FY 98. Expenditures for elementary and secondary education programs increased 15 percent between FY 80 and FY 98 in constant dollars, but showed the same pattern of decrease in the early 1980s and rising in the late 1980s as did federal education funding overall.

Postsecondary education programs received $16.0 billion of federal program support, or 21 percent of federal education funds in FY 98. In constant dollars, postsecondary education programs showed a decline between 1980 and 1998 (28 percent). The main reason for this decline was the termination of two programs. The first program, the old GI Bill in the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, was limited to individuals with active military service before 1977. In FY 80, $1.6 billion was spent, but in FY 98 no funds were spent. The second program, the Social Security postsecondary benefits program in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, was phased out in August 1985. In FY 80, $1.6 billion was spent in Social Security postsecondary benefits. Another reason for the decline is that federal payments for interest rates on student loans while borrowers are in school and during the grace period have gone down.

Federal support for research conducted at universities and at university-administered research and development centers accounted for $17.1 billion, or 23 percent of the total share of on-budget funds for FY 98. Federal support for research showed an increase in constant dollars of 48 percent between FY 80 and FY 98.

The remaining 7 percent of federal program support, or about $5.2 billion, is for "other" education programs, which include libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research. Funding for these "other" education programs increased 68 percent from FY 80 to FY 98, after adjustment for inflation. Funding for these other education programs fluctuated in the early 1980s, but has generally risen since FY 86 (see figure 1 and table A in appendix).

Between FY 95 and FY 98, however, federal education program funds decreased 3 percent, after adjustment for inflation. The reason was that postsecondary education program funds decreased 16 percent. Elementary and secondary programs funds increased 2 percent; "other" education program funds increased 2 percent; and research at educational institutions increased 1 percent.

Table 2A.—Federal on-budget program funds for education, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980 to 1998

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

Level of education or educational purpose	Fiscal year					Percent change			
	1980	1985	1988	1990	1998 [1]	FY 80 to FY 98 [1]	FY 85 to FY 98 [1]	FY 88 to FY 98 [1]	FY 90 to FY 98 [1]
Total	**$34.5**	**$39.0**	**$43.5**	**$51.6**	**$75.1**	**117.7**	**92.4**	**72.8**	**45.4**
Elementary and secondary	16.0	16.9	18.6	22.0	36.8	129.7	117.8	98.3	67.5
Postsecondary education	11.1	11.2	10.7	13.7	16.0	43.8	43.1	50.0	17.1
Other [2]	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.4	5.2	233.9	145.4	73.4	52.9
Research at educational institutions	5.8	8.8	11.3	12.6	17.1	194.7	93.3	52.0	35.6

[1] Estimated.
[2] Includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research.

Table 2B.—Federal on-budget program funds for education, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980 to 1998

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 98 dollars]

Level of education or educational purpose	Fiscal year					Percent change			
	1980	1985	1988	1990	1998 [1]	FY 80 to FY 98 [1]	FY 85 to FY 98 [1]	FY 88 to FY 98 [1]	FY 90 to FY 98 [1]
Total	**$68.6**	**$57.7**	**$58.9**	**$64.5**	**$75.1**	**9.4**	**30.1**	**27.5**	**16.3**
Elementary and secondary	31.9	25.0	25.1	27.5	36.8	15.5	47.3	46.4	33.9
Postsecondary education	22.1	16.5	14.4	17.1	16.0	–27.7	–3.2	10.8	–6.3
Other [2]	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.2	5.2	67.8	66.0	28.0	22.3
Research at educational institutions	11.5	13.1	15.2	15.8	17.1	48.1	30.7	12.2	8.5

[1] Estimated.
[2] Includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

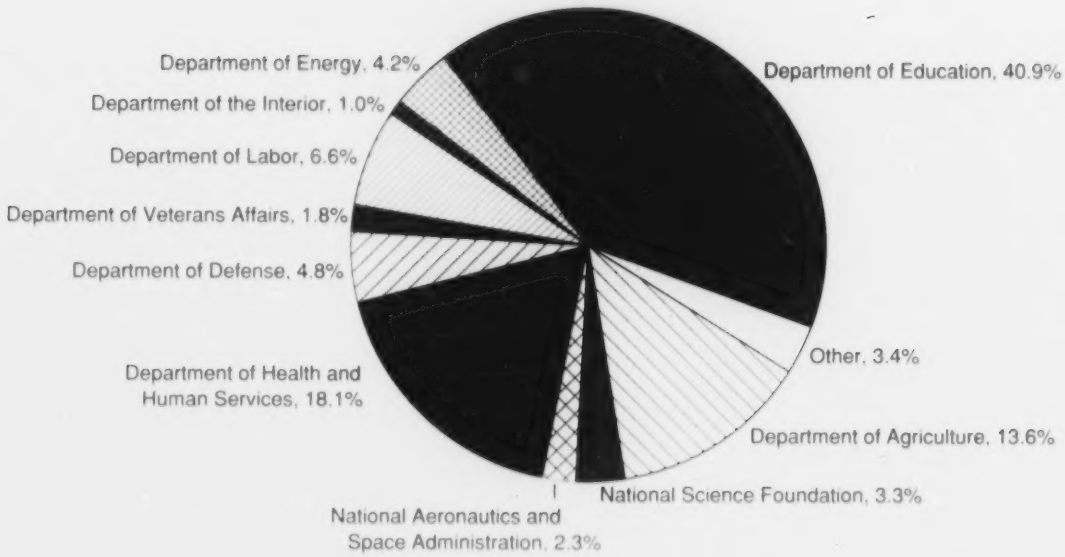
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1999; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1998; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

Among federal agencies, the Department of Education (ED) is the largest provider of education funds at all program levels except for research (see table D in appendix). ED's estimated FY 98 program funds were $30.7 billion—41 percent of the total (see table 3 and tables B, C, and D in appendix). In terms of spending for research at universities, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provides the most—$7.4 billion, or 43 percent of the total spent on research (see table 4 and table D in the appendix).

While total federal program funds for education and related activities have increased 9 percent in constant dollars between FY 80 and FY 98, education spending changes varied greatly among federal departments and agencies (see table 3 and tables B and C in appendix). For example, education spending by the Department of Veterans Affairs declined from $4.7 billion to $1.4 billion (71 percent) between FY 80 and FY 98, after adjustment for inflation. The reason for the decline is the termination of the Department of Veterans Affairs' largest education program, the old GI Bill, limited to individuals with active military service before 1977. However, the new GI Bill, which was enacted in October 1984, established two new peacetime educational programs, which increased 166 percent in constant dollars between FY 90 and FY 98. In contrast, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) education spending increased from $0.5 billion to $1.7 billion, an increase of 235 percent between FY 80 and FY 98 (see table 3). NASA education spending has shown a large increase because of more federal spending on research (see table D in appendix).

Of the 10 largest providers of federal education program funding, seven had an increase in federal spending, after adjusting for inflation, between FY 80 and FY 98. Only the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Energy showed decreases. However, between FY 90 and FY 98 the Department of Veterans Affairs (45 percent) showed an increase, and during that same time period the Department of Defense (20 percent), the Department of the Interior (4 percent), and the Department of Energy (1 percent) registered decreases after adjusting for inflation (see table 3).

Figure 2.--Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency: Fiscal year 1998


Department of Energy, 4.2%
Department of the Interior, 1.0%
Department of Labor, 6.6%
Department of Veterans Affairs, 1.8%
Department of Defense, 4.8%
Department of Health and Human Services, 18.1%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 2.3%
National Science Foundation, 3.3%
Department of Agriculture, 13.6%
Other, 3.4%
Department of Education, 40.9%

Total=$75.1 billion

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1999*; and the National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1996, 1997, and 1998*.

Table 3.—Largest providers of federal on-budget education program funding, by agency: Fiscal years 1980, 1988, 1990, and 1998

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 98 dollars]

Agency	FY 80		FY 88		FY 90		FY 98*		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 98*	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 98*
	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total		
Total	**$68.6**	**100.0**	**$58.9**	**100.0**	**$64.5**	**100.0**	**$75.1**	**100.0**	**9.4**	**16.3**
Dept. of Education (ED)	26.1	38.1	24.8	42.2	29.0	44.9	30.7	40.9	17.6	6.0
Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS)	11.2	16.3	8.8	15.0	9.9	15.4	13.6	18.1	21.4	36.4
Dept. of Agriculture (USDA)	9.1	13.2	7.4	12.6	7.8	12.1	10.2	13.6	12.1	30.0
Dept. of Labor (DOL)	3.7	5.4	3.1	5.2	3.1	4.9	5.0	6.6	34.6	58.9
Dept. of Defense (DOD)	3.1	4.5	4.7	8.0	4.5	7.0	3.6	4.8	16.1	–20.0
Dept. of Energy (DOE)	3.2	4.7	3.2	5.5	3.2	5.0	3.2	4.2	–0.7	–1.0
National Science Foundation (NSF)	1.6	2.3	1.8	3.1	2.0	3.1	2.5	3.3	53.8	24.5
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	0.5	0.7	1.2	2.1	1.4	2.1	1.7	2.3	235.4	24.7
Dept. of Veterans Affairs (VA)	4.7	6.8	1.3	2.2	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.8	–70.6	45.1
Dept. of the Interior (INT)	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.0	–13.9	–4.2
All other federal agencies	4.6	6.7	1.8	3.0	1.8	2.8	2.5	3.4	–44.7	38.3

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. See table B in appendix for current dollars.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1999; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1998; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

Elementary and Secondary Programs

Forty percent of the $36.8 billion spent by the federal government in FY 98 on elementary and secondary education came from the Department of Education (ED) (see table D in appendix). ED is the largest provider of elementary and secondary funds. Some of ED's major programs in elementary and secondary education are: Education for the Disadvantaged (the second largest single federally-funded elementary and secondary education program [17 percent]) derived from table D in the appendix; Special Education; School Improvement programs, which include, for example, the Safe and Drug-Free Schools programs, the Eisenhower Professional Development program, and the Innovative Education program; Vocational and Adult Education; and Impact Aid.

The Department of Agriculture, the second largest provider for elementary and secondary education activities (25 percent), funds the child nutrition programs (the largest federally-funded elementary and secondary education programs [24 percent]). Among other federal agencies with substantial outlays in elementary and secondary education is the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) (14 percent), which funds the Head Start program for preschool children who are disadvantaged and also provides support to students under 19 who are covered by Social Security Benefit programs. HHS also funds the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) work programs created by the Family Support Act of 1988, which provide funds for the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills training programs for parents with dependent children on AFDC. The Department of Labor provides for classroom training and other programs through the Job Training Partnership Act, including the Job Corps program. These programs provide basic literacy and vocational skills training for educationally and economically disadvantaged youths. The Department of Defense (DOD) operates a large number of schools for children whose parents are U.S. military personnel stationed overseas or at certain installations in the United States. The Overseas Dependents Schools program is DOD's largest elementary and secondary program. The Department of the Interior provides funds for education and welfare services for American Indians through programs in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Department of Veterans Affairs funds vocational and job training programs for disabled service members and veterans.

Postsecondary Programs, On-Budget

Among federal agencies, the Department of Education is the primary provider of funds for postsecondary edu-

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cation (excluding research), spending $12.4 billion, or 78 percent of the $16.0 billion of federal support for postsecondary education in FY 98. The largest federal programs in postsecondary education are ED's Student Financial Assistance (SFA) programs and the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program, formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program. The on-budget funding of the FFEL program primarily includes special allowances to lenders, in-school subsidized interest payments, and payments for loan defaults. The SFA and FFEL funds made available through nonfederal organizations as a result of these programs are included under nonfederal support. ED also has a new program, the Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan Program, that was phased in beginning with the 1994–95 academic year. The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 authorized this new program. FDSL provides loans to students primarily through postsecondary institutions, using capital raised by the U.S. Treasury rather than through private lenders, and provides borrowers with greater choice in repayment plans. Although these capital amounts are not considered on-budget, the subsidy costs associated with them are considered as an on-budget outlay. The second largest provider of postsecondary education funds, the Department of Veterans Affairs, funds programs under the new GI Bill (Montgomery Bill) for veterans and members of the Selected Reserve Armed Forces. The Department of Defense, the third largest provider of funds for postsecondary education, provides funds for tuition assistance for military personnel, operation of service academies, the Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps, and professional development for officers. The Department of Health and Human Services, the fourth largest provider, supports college education through its Health Training programs and National Institutes of Health training grants.

Other Education Programs

Other education programs provide funds for special institutions, libraries, professional development at specific institutes, a variety of cultural activities conducted in this country and abroad, and some miscellaneous research. In FY 98, over half (57 percent) of these funds came from the Department of Education and almost 8 percent came from the Department of Agriculture. Next is the Corporation for National and Community Service, which is a new agency, established through the National Service Trust Act of 1993, that provides education grants of up to $4,725 per year, for two years, to people age 17 years or older who perform community service before, during, or after postsecondary education starting in FY 94. The Agency for International Development, the Library of Congress, the Institute of Museum and Library Services, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the National Archives and Records Administration also made substantial outlays for "other" education-related programs. The largest "other" education program in FY 98 was the Rehabilitative Services and Disability Research program (49 percent) funded through the Department of Education.

Research

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) funds large amounts of research at universities and university-sponsored research and development centers. HHS expended $7.4 billion, or 43 percent of the $17.1 billion of federal support going to research in FY 98, exceeding the research funding of any other federal department.

The Department of Energy ($3.2 billion) and the National Science Foundation ($2.1 billion) also provide large amounts of funding for research at universities and related institutions. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration ($1.7 billion) and the Department of Defense ($1.4 billion) are the only other agencies with estimated expenditures for university research exceeding $1 billion in FY 98. The Department of Education provided $580 million in FY 98 (see table 4 and table D in appendix).

Table 4.—The largest on-budget education program activities, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980, 1988, 1990, and 1998

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 98 dollars]

Level of education or other educational purpose, by program and agency	Outlays				Percent change, FY 80 to FY 98*	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 98*
	FY 80	FY 88	FY 90	FY 98*		
	Elementary and secondary					
Total	**$31.9**	**$25.1**	**$27.5**	**$36.8**	**15.5**	**34.0**
Child nutrition programs (USDA)	6.7	5.8	6.2	8.8	31.0	41.4
Education for the disadvantaged (ED)	6.4	5.5	5.6	6.2	–2.2	11.0
Head Start (HHS)	1.5	1.6	1.8	4.4	197.8	140.6
Special education (ED)	1.6	2.0	2.0	3.8	133.2	88.6
Training programs (DOL)	2.7	2.1	2.2	3.8	37.9	71.5
School improvement programs (ED)	1.6	0.6	1.5	1.4	–11.4	–6.4
Vocational and adult education (ED)	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	–21.9	–18.1
Job Corps (DOL)	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	28.7	30.1
Impact aid (ED)	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	–26.6	–1.3
Overseas dependents schools (DOD)	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	26.4	–21.2
Other elementary/secondary programs	6.7	2.9	3.5	4.0	–39.6	16.7
	Postsecondary education					
Total (on-budget)	**$22.1**	**14.4**	**$17.1**	**$16.0**	**–27.7**	**–6.3**
Student financial assistance (ED)	7.3	7.1	7.4	8.4	14.0	12.8
Federal Family Education Loans (ED)	2.8	3.8	5.5	2.0	–29.8	–64.0
Other postsecondary programs	12.0	3.6	4.2	5.7	–52.7	35.0
	Other					
Total	**$3.1**	**$4.0**	**$4.2**	**$5.2**	**67.8**	**22.3**
Rehabilitative services and disability research (ED)	0.8	2.1	2.2	2.5	196.1	13.0
Other education programs	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.7	19.0	32.5
	Research					
Total	**$11.5**	**$15.2**	**$15.8**	**$17.1**	**48.1**	**8.5**
Research (HHS)	4.2	5.8	6.1	7.4	78.7	21.1
Research (DOE)	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	8.4	0.6
Research (NSF)	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.1	42.9	18.6
Research (NASA)	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.7	235.3	24.7
Research (DOD)	1.3	2.6	2.3	1.4	6.4	–41.7
Other research programs	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.3	10.8	33.6

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. See table D in appendix for current dollars. See table 3 for the names of federal agencies abbreviated above.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1999; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1998; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

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Off-Budget Support and Nonfederal Funds Generated by Federal Legislation

Federal support for education extends beyond those amounts included in the U.S. Budget. To measure the impact of the federal role in supporting education, one must also take into account nonfederal funds that are made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies. Even though nonfederal funds are excluded from the federal budget, a contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of this support in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and public and private lending authorities. This responsibility may result in additional federal spending which has to be financed by taxes, borrowing, or other means. Almost all education-related, nonfederal funding occurs in the area of loans for postsecondary students.

Federal Family Education Loans

Nonfederal funds in this report have both nonfederal and on-budget funding components. The Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program subsidizes and guarantees low-interest loans to students and parents. The on-budget components include the interest paid to the lender while the borrower is in school, and if required, a special allowance paid to lenders. The federal government pays interest subsidies to some 4,800 participating private lenders and guarantees loans against default through reinsurance payments to 36 active state and private nonprofit guaranty agencies who serve as insurance intermediaries between the government and FFEL lenders for loan defaults. If the borrower defaults on the loan, there is another on-budget component. This is the amount of the loan for which the lender must be reimbursed. The nonfederal funds component is the capital provided by private lenders for student loans. This program was reduced beginning in the 1994–95 school year and supplemented by the Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, which was recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan Program. In addition to the creation of Direct Loans, the Student Loan Reform Act (SLRA) of 1993 mandates major changes in the FFEL program, including new fees for lenders and holders of some FFEL loans and new risk-sharing structures, under which states, loan holders, and guaranty agencies are responsible for some loan default costs. The SLRA also lowers FFEL borrower interest rates and origination fees.

William D. Ford Federal Direct Student Loans

The William D. Ford Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program was established by the Student Loan Reform Act (SLRA) of 1993. The FDSL program is a streamlined student loan system that began making loans as of July 1, 1994, and began to operate along with the FFEL system. The FDSL program had approximately 7 percent of the total new loan volume (combined FFEL program and FDSL program loans) in 1994–95, expanded to 30 percent in 1995–96 and now has grown to about 35 percent of student loan volumes. Under the FDSL program, loan capital is provided directly by the federal government, using Treasury borrowing, rather than through federal subsidization of private lenders and state-level guaranty agencies. The government's ability to borrow funds at relatively low interest rates and its ability to contract for low cost loan servicing may make the Direct Loan program less expensive than the subsidies paid to lenders and guaranty agencies in the FFEL program. The on-budget support includes administrative costs, interest subsidies to borrowers, and the accounting for loan defaults. For purposes of this report, the off-budget support is the capital provided by the federal government for student loans.

Perkins Loans

The Perkins Loan program (formerly the Direct/Defense Loans), initialfy authorized under the National Defense Education Act of 1958, currently has some 2,100 participating institutions that administer the Perkins Loan revolving funds. The Perkins Loan program provides long-term, low interest loans to undergraduate and graduate students with demonstrated financial need. These revolving funds, with total assets of about $7.3 billion, represent nearly 40 years of federal capital contributions (these are the on-budget funds), institutional matching funds (the institutions' contributions are the nonfederal funds), repayments on previous loans, and reimbursements for cancellations. Under current law, institutions provide one dollar for every three federal dollars. There are also Perkins Loan cancellation payments which are related to cancellation of loan obligations of borrowers. Institutional funds are reimbursed by the federal government for debts cancelled as a result of a borrower engaging in certain public service occupations, such as teaching in Head Start programs, full-time law enforcement, nurs-

ing, special education teachers, or military service in areas of hostility. These cancellation payments are on-budget funds. Perkins Loan borrowers pay no interest during in-school, grace, and deferment periods, and are currently charged 5 percent interest during the principal repayment period. The annual maximum amount a student can borrow under the Perkins Loans program is $3,000 for undergraduates and $5,000 for graduate and professional students. The maximum amount a student can borrow for combined undergraduate and graduate or professional study is $30,000.

Income Contingent Loans

The Income Contingent Loan (ICL) program, created by the Higher Education Amendments of 1986, was a demonstration project that had a 10-institution limit on participation. These 10 institutions were required to match federal capital contributions at the rate of one institutional dollar for every nine federal dollars. On July 1, 1992, the ICL program was repealed by the Higher Education Act Amendments and the remaining funds were transferred to the Perkins Loan, College Work-Study, and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant programs. One feature of the former ICL repayment program became a standard feature in student loans in the 1993 Student Loan Reform Act, which is that the repayment program allows a student to take a low-paying, community-oriented job without the fear of defaulting. Both the Perkins Loans and the ICL have revolving loan funds, for making new loans and for collecting loans that the institutions are responsible for administering. The federal capital contributions to the Perkins Loan and ICL programs are the on-budget funds, and the institutions' capital contributions are the nonfederal funds.

State Student Incentive Grants

The State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program provides incentives to states to develop state-level, need-based postsecondary student grant and community service work-study programs. Federal funds are matched by state contributions on a dollar-for-dollar basis, although some states choose to overmatch. When the program was first authorized in 1972, 28 states had undergraduate grant programs. Now all states participate and state expenditures have continued to expand, even as federal funding has dropped or remained level. In 1997, states overmatched their Federal SSIG allocations by about 20 to 1.

Work-Study Program

Under the Work-Study program, the Department of Education makes grants to participating institutions to help pay salaries of undergraduate and graduate students working part time, typically in on-campus jobs. In 1992 the institutional-matching share was 30 percent. In 1993 through 1998 the institutional-matching share was 25 percent or 50 percent in the case of private for-profit employers. Institutions are required to use at least 5 percent of their work-study allocation to pay students employed in community service jobs beginning in award year 1994–95. The Department of Education has waived the 25 percent institutional matching requirement for students who tutor kindergarten and elementary school students in reading, effective with the 1997–98 academic year.

Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Program

The Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) program is "campus-based" like the Work-Study program in that they both are administered primarily by the participating institutions using yearly allocations of federal funds. The SEOG program provides grant assistance to undergraduate students who demonstrate need under a statutory need-analysis system. Beginning in 1993, the federal share of such grants may not exceed 75 percent of the total grant. The SEOG program provides grant assistance of up to $4,000 per academic year to undergraduate students with demonstrated financial need.

Summary

Some $32.2 billion in off-budget support and nonfederal funds that are generated by federal legislation and do not appear as budget authority or outlays in the U.S. Budget assisted postsecondary students and institutions of higher education in FY 98. These funds constituted 30 percent of the total federal support for education. These funds (associated with postsecondary education), combined with on-budget postsecondary education programs and research, amounted to $65.3 billion in FY 98, or about 61 percent of the total federal support for education (see tables 5A, 5B, and table A in appendix).

Under the FFEL program, new student loans totaling $20.5 billion were made in FY 98. The FDSL loans accounted for $11.2 billion in FY 98 and the Perkins Loan program accounted for an additional $45 million in matching funds for low-cost loans. In FY 98, it is estimated that the SSIG program aided students with $25 million in state-appropriated SSIG expenditures used to match federal funds. The nonfederal share of the SEOG program amounted to $194.3 million, and under the Work-Study program, employer contributions to student earnings amounted to $235.5 million.

Table 5A.—Off-budget support and nonfederal funds for education generated by federal legislation: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1998

[Amounts in millions of **current** dollars]

Federal programs	Off-budget support and nonfederal funds			Percent change, FY 80 to FY 98 [1]	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 98 [1]
	FY 80	FY 90	FY 98 [1]		
Total	**$4,855.7**	**$11,187.2**	**$32,164.8**	**562.4**	**187.5**
Total off-budget support					
Federal Direct Student Loans	—	—	11,204.0	—	—
Total nonfederal funds					
Federal Family Education Loans	4,598.0	10,826.0	20,461.0	345.0	89.0
Perkins Loans	31.8	15.0	45.0	41.6	199.7
Income Contingent Loans [2]	—	0.5	—	—	—
State Student Incentive Grants	76.5	59.2	25.0	-67.3	-57.8
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	—	48.8	194.3	—	298.2
Work-study aid	149.4	237.7	235.5	57.6	-0.9

[1] Estimated.
[2] Closed in 1992.
—Not applicable.

Table 5B.—Off-budget support and nonfederal funds for education generated by federal legislation: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1998

[Amounts in millions of **constant** FY 98 dollars]

Federal programs	Off-budget support and nonfederal funds			Percent change, FY 80 to FY 98 [1]	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 98 [1]
	FY 80	FY 90	FY 98 [1]		
Total	**$9,661.3**	**$13,987.3**	**$32,164.8**	**232.9**	**130.0**
Total off-budget support					
Federal Direct Student Loans	—	—	11,204.0	—	—
Total nonfederal funds					
Federal Family Education Loans	9,148.6	13,535.7	20,461.0	123.7	51.2
Perkins Loans	63.2	18.8	45.0	-28.8	139.7
Income Contingent Loans [2]	—	0.6	—	—	—
State Student Incentive Grants	152.2	74.0	25.0	-83.6	-66.2
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	—	61.0	194.3	—	218.4
Work-study aid	297.3	297.2	235.5	-20.8	-20.8

[1] Estimated.
[2] Closed in 1992.
—Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data. (See table A in appendix.)

Estimated Federal Tax Expenditures to Support Education

Federal support for education also comes indirectly through the U.S. tax code. A proportion of these tax expenditures may be education expenditures, for example, some deductions allowed for state and local taxes—major sources of local education funding—on federal income tax returns reduce federal revenues and are known as federal tax expenditures. At the same time, tax expenditures reduce the burden of school support on individual taxpayers, mainly taxpayers who itemize their deductions. Some of these federal education tax expenditures are deductions of charitable contributions to educational institutions; exclusions of scholarships, fellowships, and GI Bill benefits from taxable income; personal exemption status on parents' federal income taxes for dependent students over 19 years of age; and exemption from federal taxes on interest income from state and local school bonds and student loan bonds.

Because tax expenditures represent tax revenues that might have been paid in the absence of certain credits or deductions, they cannot be directly measeured, only estimated.

Altogether federal tax expenditures on education were estimated at $29.5 billion in FY 98, reflecting an increase of 11 percent since 1980, after adjusting for inflation. Although there were fluctuations from year to year during this period, there was a significant drop in FY 88 (see table A in appendix). The Tax Reform Act of 1986 may have curtailed tax subsidies in several ways. First, it eliminated or restricted certain deductions and exemptions. Second, increases in the standard deduction may have turned many former itemizers into nonitemizers, reducing the subsidy value of such items as the deductibility of local school property taxes. And third, marginal tax rates have been reduced, shifting taxpayers into lower brackets and lowering the value of all remaining deductions, exclusions, and exemptions.

Federal tax expenditures for elementary and secondary education accounts for two-thirds of all education tax expenditures up to FY 1998, but this proportion is expected to drop slightly over one-half by FY 2001, as a result of 1997 tax law changes. The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 has some new sources of tax expenditures. Some of these new expenditures (which are all postsecondary expenditures) are the Hope Tax Credit, deductibility of interest on student loans, education savings accounts and increased flexibility of IRA savings for education purposes, and Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.

The reason for referring to these subsidies as "tax expenditures" is that the benefits provided by the federal government through tax preferences are equivalent to benefits that could be provided in the form of direct federal outlays for education. Consequently, federal tax subsidies should be taken into account when providing a comprehensive assessment of federal financial support for education.

Table 6.—Estimated federal tax expenditures for education: Fiscal years 1975 to 1998

[Amounts in billions of **current** and **constant** FY 98 dollars]

Estimated federal tax expenditures	FY 75	FY 80	FY 88	FY 90	FY 98	Percent change, FY 80 to FY 98	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 98
In current dollars	$8.6	$13.3	$17.0	$19.0	$29.5	121.8	55.1
In constant dollars	25.4	26.5	23.1	23.8	29.5	11.5	24.1

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Estimates of Federal Tax Expenditures for Education, Selected Fiscal Years, FY 1975 to FY 1990," by Stephen M. Barro, prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics, and "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1975 to FY 2001," by Richard Pheips, prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics. (See table A in appendix.)

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Recipients of Federal Education Support

Not all federal education support goes directly to schools, colleges, universities or other traditional education institutions. Some goes directly to students (for school costs, out-of-pocket expenses, and off-campus housing), some to banks and other lenders (to pay interest subsidies and default costs on guaranteed loans), some for direct federal services (such as military academies or overseas dependents schools), and some for other institutions such as libraries or museums.

Recipients of federal education support are grouped in the following categories in this report: local education agencies (LEAs), state education agencies (SEAs), college students, institutions of higher education (IHEs), and the federal government (FED), which itself is a recipient of federal education funds when it spends directly for education and related activities. (See figure 3, tables 7A and 7B, and tables E, F, and G in appendix). Also tabulated are multiple recipients, a category used to capture federal funds available to more than one type of eligible recipient, and other recipients, a category that includes Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

The initial recipient of federal education funds is frequently not the ultimate recipient of the funds. For example, SEAs apply for and receive federal aid that they pass on to their LEAs, while much federal student assistance is channeled through colleges to students who then spend it on tuition and books and room and board at the same IHEs.

Table 7A.—Estimated federal support for education, by type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1998

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

Ultimate recipient	FY 80		FY 90		FY 98		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 98	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 98
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Total	**$39.3**	**100.0**	**$62.8**	**100.0**	**$107.2**	**100.0**	**172.5**	**70.7**
Local education agencies	10.9	27.8	13.9	22.1	21.4	20.0	95.9	54.2
State education agencies	1.4	3.5	3.3	5.2	5.6	5.3	307.4	72.8
College students*	9.1	23.2	10.5	16.8	21.4	20.0	134.5	103.1
Institutions of higher education	11.2	28.6	20.4	32.5	34.7	32.3	208.3	69.7
Federal government	1.4	3.5	2.4	3.9	3.3	3.1	138.3	35.8
Multiple types	2.5	6.4	5.5	8.8	11.3	10.5	349.3	104.3
Other	2.8	7.0	6.7	10.7	9.5	8.9	244.7	41.3

*This includes estimated off-campus spending by students. See Sources and Methodology section for estimation procedures.

Table 7B.—Estimated federal support for education, by type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1998

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 98 dollars]

Ultimate recipient	FY 80		FY 90		FY 98		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 98	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 98
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Total	**$78.3**	**100.0**	**$78.5**	**100.0**	**$107.2**	**100.0**	**37.0**	**36.6**
Local education agencies	21.8	27.8	17.4	22.1	21.4	20.0	–1.5	23.4
State education agencies	2.8	3.5	4.1	5.2	5.6	5.3	104.8	38.2
College students*	18.2	23.2	13.2	16.8	21.4	20.0	17.9	62.4
Institutions of higher education	22.4	28.6	25.5	32.5	34.7	32.3	55.0	35.7
Federal government	2.7	3.5	3.0	3.9	3.3	3.1	19.8	8.6
Multiple types	5.0	6.4	6.9	8.8	11.3	10.5	125.8	63.4
Other	5.5	7.0	8.4	10.7	9.5	8.9	73.2	13.1

* This includes estimated off-campus spending by students. See Sources and Methodology section for estimation procedures.

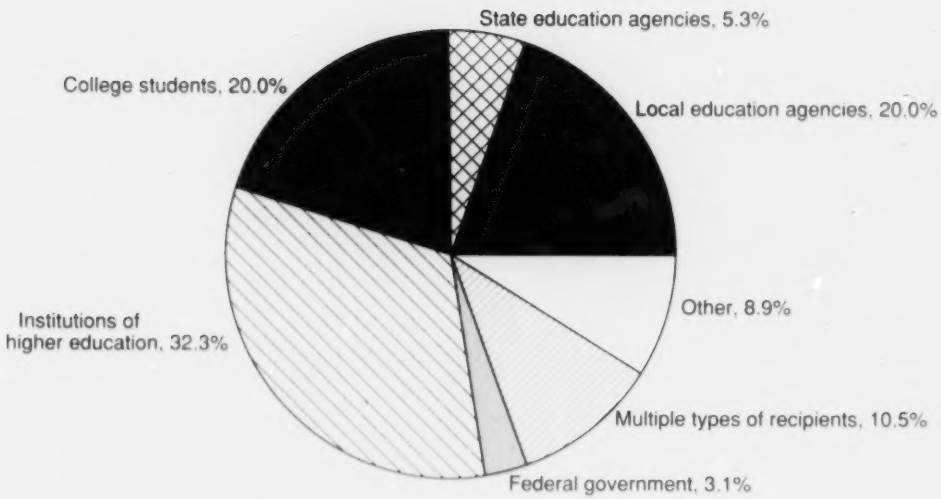
NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1999; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1998; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See tables E, F, and G in appendix.)

Federal support for education (excluding federal tax expenditures) amounted to $107.2 billion in FY 98. The IHEs received the largest share, followed by LEAs, college students, multiple recipients, other, SEAs, and the federal government (see tables 7A and 7B). Federal education funds increased 37 percent between FY 80 and FY 98, after adjustment for inflation, but there were significant differences among the recipient categories. Funds received by LEAs remained relatively stable, after adjustment for inflation. There was sizeable growth from FY 80 to FY 98 in funds received by multiple recipients, SEAs, and other recipients. The growth in funds to multiple recipients and SEAs was in large measure due to increases in funding for handicapped students and the Head Start program. Funds for the other category rose by 73 percent between FY 80 and FY 98. Much of this funding went to financial institutions to support the Federal Family Education Loan program and the William D. Ford Federal Direct Student Loan program (see tables 8A and 8B, and tables E, F, and G in appendix).

In FY 98 (see tables 8A and 8B), LEAs received most of the elementary and secondary education funds and 20 percent of all federal education support. College students received the largest portion of support at the postsecondary education level and SEAs received the highest proportion at the "other" education level. IHEs received virtually all of the research funds. IHEs were also the largest recipient of total federal support (32 percent). Most of the off-budget support and nonfederal funds went to college students and IHEs.

Figure 3.--Total federal support for education, by type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1998



Total = $107.2 billion

Note: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished tabulations, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1998*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1996, 1997, and 1998*; and unpublished tabulations from various agencies.

In FY 98 (see table G in appendix), ED was the largest provider of federal funds for LEA and SEA recipients. The largest provider for college students and IHEs was off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by programs administered by the Department of Education (ED); for the federal category, the Department of Defense; for the multiple category of recipients, the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Labor; and for the other category of recipients, off-budget support and nonfederal funds, and the Department of Education.

Table 8A.—Estimated federal support for education, by level and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1998

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

Year and level	Ultimate recipient							
	Total	LEA	SEA	Students	IHE	FED	Multiple	Other
1980 total	**$39.3**	**$10.9**	**$1.4**	**$9.1**	**$11.2**	**$1.4**	**$2.5**	**$2.8**
Elementary and secondary	16.0	10.9	0.9	1.6	(*)	0.7	1.9	(*)
Postsecondary	11.1	—	0.1	5.4	3.8	0.2	0.3	1.3
Other	1.5	(*)	0.3	(*)	(*)	0.5	0.3	0.4
Research	5.8	—	—	—	5.8	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	4.9	—	0.1	2.1	1.6	—	—	1.0
1990 total	**62.8**	**13.9**	**3.3**	**10.5**	**20.4**	**2.4**	**5.5**	**6.7**
Elementary and secondary	22.0	13.9	1.2	0.7	0.1	1.4	4.5	0.1
Postsecondary	13.7	—	0.3	4.9	4.0	0.2	0.6	3.7
Other	3.4	(*)	1.5	(*)	—	0.8	0.4	0.6
Research	12.6	—	—	—	12.6	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	11.2	—	0.2	4.9	3.7	—	—	2.4
1998 total	**107.2**	**21.4**	**5.6**	**21.4**	**34.7**	**3.3**	**11.3**	**9.5**
Elementary and secondary	36.8	21.4	2.6	1.1	0.2	1.9	9.7	0.1
Postsecondary	16.0	—	0.1	7.1	6.1	0.2	0.6	1.8
Other	5.2	(*)	2.0	(*)	—	1.2	1.0	0.9
Research	17.1	—	—	—	17.1	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	32.2	—	1.0	13.2	11.3	—	—	6.8

*$50 million or less.
—Not applicable.

Table 8B.—Estimated federal support for education, by level and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1998

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 98 dollars]

Year and level	Ultimate recipient							
	Total	LEA	SEA	Students	IHE	FED	Multiple	Other
1980 total	**$78.3**	**$21.8**	**$2.8**	**$18.2**	**$22.4**	**$2.7**	**$5.0**	**$5.5**
Elementary and secondary	31.9	21.8	1.7	3.1	(*)	1.4	3.8	0.1
Postsecondary	22.1	—	0.2	10.7	7.6	0.4	0.6	2.6
Other	3.1	(*)	0.7	(*)	(*)	1.0	0.6	0.8
Research	11.5	—	—	—	11.5	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	9.7	—	0.2	4.3	3.2	—	—	2.0
1990 total	**78.5**	**17.4**	**4.1**	**13.2**	**25.5**	**3.0**	**6.9**	**8.4**
Elementary and secondary	27.5	17.4	1.6	0.9	0.1	1.8	5.7	0.1
Postsecondary	17.1	—	0.3	6.2	5.0	0.2	0.7	4.6
Other	4.2	(*)	1.9	(*)	—	1.0	0.5	0.8
Research	15.8	—	—	—	15.8	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	14.0	—	0.3	6.1	4.7	—	—	3.0
1998 total	**107.2**	**21.4**	**5.6**	**21.4**	**34.7**	**3.3**	**11.3**	**9.5**
Elementary and secondary	36.8	21.4	2.6	1.1	0.2	1.9	9.7	0.1
Postsecondary	16.0	—	0.1	7.1	6.1	0.2	0.6	1.8
Other	5.2	(*)	2.0	(*)	—	1.2	1.0	0.9
Research	17.1	—	—	—	17.1	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	32.2	—	1.0	13.2	11.3	—	—	6.8

*$50 million or less.
—Not applicable.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. See tables 7A and 7B for the names of recipients abbreviated above.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1999; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1998; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See tables E, F, and G in appendix.)

Federal Support for Education Institutions

Total expenditures by public and private elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education from all sources (federal, state, and local governments, and private sources) rose from $345.1 billion in FY 80 to an estimated $594.9 billion in FY 98,[4] an increase of 72 percent after being adjusted for inflation (see table 9B). Federal education support going to these institutions, including off-budget support, nonfederal funds, and on-budget funds including support for research, increased from $46.9 billion to $61.7 billion,[5] or 32 percent after adjustment for inflation.

Federal education support going to public and private elementary and secondary institutions, LEAs, and SEAs increased 10 percent (in constant dollars) between FY 80 and FY 98, and total federal support to IHEs increased 55 percent (in constant dollars) during the same time. Because of the more rapid rise in expenditures of educational institutions, the proportion of funding from federal sources declined from 14 percent in FY 80 to 10 percent in FY 98. Between FY 90 and FY 98, however, the share of federal support increased slightly.

The Department of Education (ED) was the largest source of federal support for LEAs and SEAs. SEAs received 66 percent of their federal education support from ED, while LEAs received 54 percent in FY 98. Most of the remaining federal support for LEAs came from the Department of Agriculture (43 percent) (see table G in appendix).

Estimated institutional expenditures for IHEs increased 82 percent between FY 80 and FY 98, after adjustment for inflation. During this period, federal on-budget support for IHEs increased 22 percent and off-budget support and nonfederal funds for IHEs increased 251 percent. Because of the rise in expenditures of higher education institutions, the share of funding from the federal government dipped from 18 percent in FY 80 to almost 15 percent in FY 98. Between FYs 90 and 98, the share of federal support increased slightly.

Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and on-budget funds from the Department of Health and Human Services and from the Department of Education were the largest providers of federal program support for IHEs, accounting for 32 percent, 22 percent, and 17 percent, respectively, of the FY 98 total. Other major sources of federal support for IHEs were the Department of Energy, 9 percent; the National Science Foundation, 7 percent; the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 5 percent; and the Department of Defense, 5 percent. Of all types of recipients, IHEs received their federal funds from the largest number of different departments and agencies, minimizing their dependence on any one.

It is important to note that tables 9A and 9B undercount federal support because these tables include only the federal support passed through LEAs, SEAs, and IHEs (see tables E, F, and G in appendix). These tables do not include the funds in the federal category that represent institutional expenditures, such as those of Bureau of Indian Affairs schools or the Department of Defense service schools.

[4] U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1998, forthcoming.*

[5] These federal amounts differ from those reported in other NCES reports from the Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys. For further discussion, see Sources and Methodology section, pages 25–27.

Table 9A.—Estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support, by level and type of federal support:[1] Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1998

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

Level of institution and type of federal support	FY 80		FY 90		FY 98		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 98	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 98
	Amount	Percent of 1980 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1990 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1998 expenditure		
All levels								
Total expenditures	$165.6	100.0	$381.5	100.0	$594.9	100.0	259.2	55.9
Federal support[2]	23.6	14.2	37.6	9.9	61.7	10.4	162.0	64.3
On-budget	21.9	13.2	33.6	8.8	49.5	8.3	126.5	47.3
Dept. of Education	8.7	5.2	14.1	3.7	21.3	3.6	144.8	50.3
Federally generated[3]	1.7	1.0	4.0	1.0	12.2	2.1	616.7	208.5
Elementary-secondary institutions								
Total expenditures	$103.2	100.0	$231.0	100.0	$358.2	100.0	247.2	55.1
Federal support[4]	12.3	11.9	17.2	7.4	27.1	7.6	119.7	57.8
On-budget	12.2	11.9	16.9	7.3	26.1	7.3	113.4	54.0
Dept. of Education	6.4	6.2	10.5	4.5	15.2	4.3	137.3	45.1
Federally generated[3]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.3	948.8	354.3
Higher education institutions								
Total expenditures	$62.5	100.0	$150.6	100.0	$236.7	100.0	278.9	57.2
Federal support	11.2	18.0	20.4	13.6	34.7	14.6	208.3	69.7
On-budget	9.6	15.4	16.7	11.1	23.4	9.9	143.1	40.4
Dept. of Education	2.3	3.6	3.6	2.4	6.0	2.5	166.0	65.2
Federally generated[3]	1.6	2.6	3.7	2.5	11.3	4.8	597.8	200.3

[1] Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.
[2] Includes all LEA, SEA, and IHE funds in table 8A.
[3] Includes off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation.
[4] Includes all LEA and SEA revenues in table 8A.

Table 9B.—Estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support, by level and type of federal support:[1] Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1998

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 98 dollars]

Level of institution and type of federal support	FY 80		FY 90		FY 98		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 98	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 98
	Amount	Percent of 1980 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1990 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1998 expenditure		
All levels								
Total expenditures	$345.1	100.0	$486.0	100.0	$594.9	100.0	72.4	22.4
Federal support[2]	46.9	14.2	47.0	9.9	61.7	10.4	31.7	31.4
On-budget	43.5	13.2	42.0	8.8	49.5	8.3	13.8	17.8
Dept. of Education	17.3	5.2	17.7	3.7	21.3	3.6	23.0	20.2
Federally generated[3]	3.4	1.0	5.0	1.0	12.2	2.1	260.2	146.8
Elementary secondary institutions								
Total expenditures	$214.9	100.0	$294.2	100.0	$358.2	100.0	66.7	21.7
Federal support[4]	24.5	11.9	21.5	7.4	27.1	7.6	10.4	26.2
On-budget	24.3	11.9	21.2	7.3	26.1	7.3	7.3	23.2
Dept. of Education	12.8	6.2	13.1	4.5	15.2	4.3	19.2	16.1
Federally generated[3]	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.3	427.1	263.4
Higher education institutions								
Total expenditures	$130.1	100.0	$191.8	100.0	$236.7	100.0	81.9	23.4
Federal support	22.4	18.0	25.5	13.6	34.7	14.6	55.0	35.8
On-budget	19.2	15.4	20.8	11.1	23.4	9.9	22.2	12.3
Dept. of Education	4.5	3.6	4.6	2.4	6.0	2.5	33.7	32.2
Federally generated[3]	3.2	2.6	4.7	2.5	11.3	4.8	250.7	140.2

[1] Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.
[2] Includes all LEA, SEA, and IHE funds in table 8B.
[3] Includes off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation.
[4] Includes all LEA and SEA revenues in table 8B.

NOTE: This table includes only the federal support where local educational agencies, state education agencies, and postsecondary institutions are the ultimate recipients. Federal contributions to education through tax expenditures are not included in this table. Such payments would add substantial amounts and several percentage points to the federal share. Data for institutional expenditures are for the academic year ending in the fiscal year indicated. Data for institutional expenditures and federal funds are adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator. Some data have been revised from previously published data. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. (See Sources and Methodology, pages 25–27.)

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, derived from Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys; and compilations from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1999; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1998; unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data (see tables E, F, and G in current dollars in appendix).

Sources and Methodology

Data on expenditures for U.S. Department of Education programs came from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), *Budget of the United States Government*, FY 1967 to 1999 editions, and from the Department of Education, budget office. Budget offices of other federal agencies provided information for all other federal program support except for research funds, which are obligations reported by the National Science Foundation in *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1998. All FY 98 data, including the Department of Education's, were estimated. The estimates are from the federal agencies contacted and the *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1999*.

Except for money spent on research, outlays were used to report program funds to the extent possible. (ED totals do not reflect deductions for offsetting receipts.) Some federal program funds not commonly recognized as education assistance are also included in the totals reported. For example, portions of federal funds paid to some states and counties as shared revenues resulting from the sale of timber and minerals from public lands have been estimated as funds used for education purposes by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of the Interior. Parts of the funds received by states (in 1980) and localities under the General Revenue Sharing Program are also included. The share of these funds allocated to education was assumed equal to the share of general fund expenditures for elementary and secondary education by states and localities in the same year as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in its annual publication, *Governmental Finances*. Portions of federal funds received by the District of Columbia are also included. The share of federal funds for the District of Columbia assigned to education was assumed equal to the share of the city's general fund expenditures for each level of education.

All state intergovernmental expenditures for education were assumed earmarked for elementary/secondary education. Contributions of parent governments of dependent school systems to their public schools amounted to approximately 9 percent of local government revenues and local government revenue sharing in each year. Therefore, 9 percent of local government revenue sharing funds were assumed allocated each fiscal year to elementary and secondary education. Parent government contributions to public school systems were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Finances of Public School Systems*. The amount of state revenue sharing funds allocated for postsecondary education in 1980 was assumed to be 13 percent, the proportion of direct state expenditures for institutions of higher education reported in *Governmental Finances* for that year.

There are education-related programs in the Medicare program as well. These programs are called "direct medical education" (DME) and "indirect medical education" (IME). The Medicare program funds medical training costs of DME expenses in hospitals. These costs include the salaries of teachers, residents, supervisors, and administrators and education-related expenses such as classrooms. The DME costs are based on Medicare's share of costs associated with running residency training programs. Medicare has also recognized IME expenses, which are estimated payments for the higher patient care costs that teaching hospitals experience. Both DME and IME money goes to teaching hospitals. Unfortunately, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services can only provide data on the costs of these Medicare programs since FY 90. Because of accounting procedures, they cannot go back any further, but we do know that since the 1960s these programs did exist and were funded. Table D in the appendix has footnoted the dollar amounts expended in the 1990s, but they are not included in the total because this report compares dollar amounts spent between FY 80 and FY 98.

The federal government began financing the medical education establishment in the 1960s. Its support is primarily through Medicare, but there are other programs in the Department of Defense, in the professional development education programs; the Department of Health and Human Services, health professionals training programs, National Health Service Corps scholarships program, National Institute of Health training grants and health teaching facilities program; and the Department of Veterans Affairs, initiatives in allying regional hospitals with medical schools. Eventually, the Department of Veterans Affairs helped create new state medical schools and expanded its support of medical education faculty and residents.

For the job training programs conducted by the Department of Labor, only estimated sums spent on classroom training have been reported as educational program support.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) reports all federal funds in support of education or of educational institutions. This report is an extension of a data series first constructed by OMB in 1967 and transferred in the early 1980s to NCES. In the past, OMB prepared annual reports on federal education program sup-

port. These were published in *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government*. The information presented in this report is not, however, a continuation of the OMB series. A number of differences in the two series should be noted. OMB required all federal agencies to report outlays for education-related programs using a standardized form, thereby assuring agency compliance and consistency in reporting. The scope of education programs reported here differs from the scope of programs reported from the OMB series. Nonfederal funds such as the annual volume of guaranteed student loans were not included in OMB's reports. Finally, while some mention was made of an annual estimate of federal tax expenditures, OMB did not include this estimate in its annual analysis of federal education support. Estimated federal tax expenditures for education are the difference between current federal tax receipts and what these receipts would be without existing education deductions to income allowed by federal tax provisions. NCES commissioned a study to calculate the proportions of these tax expenditures that are strictly related to education. These reports prepared under contract are ("Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1975 to FY 1990", by Stephen M. Barro and "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1985 to FY 2001", by Richard Phelps) for NCES, U.S. Department of Education. The education proportion of the deductibility of state and local taxes is calculated using estimates of revenues and expenditures by function (e.g., education, transportation, public safety) for states and five types of local governments (counties, municipalities, townships, school districts, and special districts). Revenues from "charges" (e.g., fees, sales) and transfers among levels of government are included in the calculations.

All the tax expenditure estimates included in this report here borrow from the annual *Budget of the United States Government*, published by the Office of Management and Budget in the Executive Office of the President. Their tax expenditure estimates are explained and listed in a 30-page chapter of the "Analytical Perspective" volume of the Budget.

The Office of Tax Analysis in the U.S. Treasury Department performs the actual calculations listed in the *Budget* for three federal taxes: the individual income tax, the corporation income tax, and the unified transfer tax. Tax expenditures are estimated by two different methods in the *Budget*—as "revenue losses" and "outlay equivalents." Revenue losses are the estimated magnitude of tax revenues the government would gain in the absence of tax credits and deductins, under static assumptions of taxpayer behavior. "Outlay equivalents" represent the magnitude of expenditure that would be required to provide the taxpayer the same after-tax income as is received given the credits and deductions. The difference may seeem subtle and, in the case of some tax expenditures, the estimates are identical made either way. More often, however, outlay equivalent estimates are larger, sometimes much larger. For more information on the distinction between these two forms of estimates, the reader is referred to the "Tax Expenditures" chapter in the *Budget*. Tax expenditure estimates used here represent only revenue losses and not outlay equivalents.

The method for estimating recipients' data is based on Victor Miller and Jay Noell's *Estimating Federal Funds for Education: A New Approach Applied to Fiscal Year 1980* and Esther Tron's "Federal Support for Education, Fiscal Years 1980 to 1984" (U.S. Department of Education); and OMB's *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*. The recipients' data are estimated based on obligations. These estimates tend to undercount the amount received by IHEs, students, and LEAs because some federal programs have more than one recipient receiving funds. Some recipients may not even realize that the funds they received are federal in origin if they are received indirectly, through a third party. Many do not know the name of the federal department making the payment, especially when one federal agency makes a payment for another agency or when funds flow through intervening state institutions. In some cases the recipients were put into a multiple recipients category, because there was no way to disaggregate the amount each recipient received. Thus, distributing federal aid by ultimate recipient must still be indirectly estimated.

Federal support for educational institutions differs in this report from those reported in other NCES reports from the Common Core of Data (CCD) and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys. An example would be in FY 80 where the CCD survey reports $9.5 billion for elementary and secondary institutions, whereas this report has $12.3 billion (in current dollars). The Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education survey reported $8.9 billion for FY 80, whereas this report has $11.2 billion. There are many reasons for the differences. The institutional surveys count federal revenues received during the fiscal year of the educational institution (often July 1 to June 30), which do not generally correspond exactly to those received during the federal fiscal year (October 1 to September 30). State education agencies are not included in the CCD and the Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys; however, they are included in this report. Some federal programs are forward funded: funds are appropriated in one fiscal year for spending by educational institutions in following years. In some cases, institutions do not identify federal money passed through state governments

as "federal" receipts. At the elementary and secondary education level, private elementary and secondary schools and state government-operated institutions such as those for individuals with disabilities are not included in the CCD survey prior to 1989. Some types of federal student financial aid programs, such as FFEL and FDSL, are specifically excluded from the Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education survey. Off-budget support and nonfederal support are also excluded. Data on federal support appearing in this report are more comprehensive in scope than totals from institutionally-based surveys. For these reasons and a variety of other factors, federal support data in this report will differ from figures in NCES survey reports.

This report shows current and constant dollar comparisons. The federal funds composite deflator from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (*Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1999*) was used to compute constant dollars. The composite deflator numbers are:

Fiscal year	Composite deflator
1965	0.2224
1970	0.2753
1975	0.3919
1980	0.5817
1981	0.6421
1982	0.6867
1983	0.7198
1984	0.7544
1985	0.7828
1986	0.8049
1987	0.8271
1988	0.8544
1989	0.8901
1990	0.9257
1991	0.9695
1992	1.0000
1993	1.0252
1994	1.0495
1995	1.0767
1996	1.1052
1997	1.1324
1998	1.1574

Definitions

Appropriations—budget authority provided through the Congressional budget process that permits federal agencies to incur obligations and to make payments.

Constant dollars—sometimes called real dollars, dollar amounts that have been adjusted by means of price indexes to eliminate inflationary factors and allow direct comparison across years.

Current dollars—dollar amounts that have not been adjusted for inflation.

Federal funds—on-budget funds.

Federal funds composite deflator—price index used by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget to adjust federal budget data to compensate for the effects of inflation.

Federal support—on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

Federal tax expenditures—revenues foregone by the federal government through allowable income tax deductions. They are reductions of tax revenue attributable to provisions of the federal income tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability affecting individual or corporate income tax liabilities.

Fiscal year (FY)—the yearly accounting period for the federal government, which begins on October 1 and ends on the following September 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; for example, fiscal year 1988 begins on October 1, 1987, and ends on September 30, 1988. [NOTE: Prior to fiscal year 1976, the fiscal year began on July 1 and ended on the following June 30.]

Forward funding—funds that are appropriated in one fiscal year for spending in following years.

Loan volume—the capital provided by the federal government on FDSL loans and the capital provided by private lenders on the FFEL loans. These are off-budget and nonfederal funds.

Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation—funds generated by federal legislation that are not included in the federal budget because they are classified as being private enterprises, even though funding is generated by federal legislation that provides loan guarantees and interest subsidies to support loan capital raised through private sources and institutions of higher education. Although nonfederal funds are excluded from the federal budget, a contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of these funds in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and public lending institutions. Nonfederal funds are also funds that are made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies.

Obligations—binding agreements that will result in outlays, immediately or in the future. Budgetary resources must be available before obligations can be incurred legally.

Off-budget support—certain federal support that has been excluded from the budget by law. The funding is not, therefore, included in the totals for the budget. The expenditures add to the federal debt, not the deficit.

On-budget funds—funds that are provided through programs funded by Congressional appropriations. Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support are not included in the on-budget funds.

Other education—includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research.

Outlays—a measure of government spending. They are payments to liquidate obligations (other than the repayment of debt), net of refunds and offsetting collections. Outlays are generally recorded on a cash basis, but also include many cash-equivalent transactions, the subsidy cost of direct loans and loan guarantees, and interest accrued on public issues of the public debt.

Revenues—money collected by the government as duties, taxes, or as premiums from social insurance programs. Revenues are all funds received from external sources, net of refunds, and correcting transactions. Non-cash transactions such as receipt of services, commodities, or other receipts "in kind" are excluded as are funds received from the issuance of debt, liquidation of investments, and nonroutine sale of property.

Appendix

Tables

Table A.—Federal support and estimated federal tax expenditures for education, by category: Fiscal years 1965 to 1998

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Total on-budget support, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	On-budget support[1]					Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation								Estimated federal tax expenditures for education[9]
		Total	Elementary and secondary	Post-secondary	Other education	Research at educational institutions	Total	Off-budget support	Nonfederal funds						
								Federal Direct Student Loan[2]	Federal Family Education Loan Program[3]	Perkins Loans[4]	Income Contingent Loans[5]	State Student Incentive Grants[6]	Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants[7]	Work-Study aid[8]	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Current dollars														
1965	$5,354.7	$5,331.0	$1,942.6	$1,197.5	$374.7	$1,816.3	$23.7	—	—	$16.1	—	—	—	$7.6	—
1970	13,359.1	12,526.5	5,830.4	3,447.7	964.7	2,283.6	832.6	—	$770.0	21.0	—	—	—	41.6	—
1975	24,691.5	23,288.1	10,617.2	7,644.0	1,608.5	3,418.4	1,403.4	—	1,233.0	35.7	—	$20.0	—	114.7	$8,605.0
1980	39,349.2	34,493.5	16,027.7	11,115.9	1,548.7	5,801.2	4,855.7	—	4,598.0	31.8	—	76.5	—	149.4	13,320.0
1981	44,296.7	36,621.3	15,903.7	12,260.0	2,182.2	6,275.5	7,675.4	—	7,433.0	20.7	—	76.5	—	145.2	16,380.0
1982	40,292.7	34,455.1	14,839.2	11,023.3	1,995.1	6,597.4	5,837.5	—	5,597.0	19.8	—	72.0	—	148.7	16,180.0
1983	41,709.4	34,883.9	14,527.8	10,918.1	2,204.1	7,233.8	6,825.5	—	6,582.0	19.8	—	60.0	—	163.7	16,725.0
1984	44,042.4	36,271.0	15,292.4	10,329.7	2,710.4	7,938.6	7,771.4	—	7,520.0	17.9	—	76.0	—	157.5	17,090.0
1985	47,753.4	39,027.9	16,901.3	11,174.4	2,107.6	8,844.6	8,725.5	—	8,467.0	21.4	—	76.0	—	161.1	19,105.0
1986	48,357.3	39,962.9	17,049.9	11,283.6	2,620.0	9,009.4	8,394.4	—	8,142.0	20.2	—	72.7	—	159.5	20,425.0
1987	50,724.6	41,194.7	17,535.7	10,300.0	2,820.4	10,538.6	9,529.8	—	9,272.0	20.9	$0.6	76.0	—	160.4	20,830.0
1988	54,078.9	43,454.4	18,564.9	10,657.5	2,981.6	11,250.5	10,624.5	—	10,380.0	20.6	0.5	73.0	—	150.4	17,025.0
1989	59,537.4	48,269.6	19,809.5	13,269.9	3,180.3	12,009.8	11,267.8	—	10,938.0	20.4	0.5	71.9	$22.0	215.0	17,755.0
1990	62,811.5	51,624.3	21,984.4	13,650.9	3,383.0	12,606.0	11,187.2	—	10,826.0	15.0	0.5	59.2	48.8	237.7	19,040.0
1991	70,375.6	57,599.5	25,418.0	14,707.4	3,698.6	13,775.4	12,776.1	—	12,372.0	17.3	0.5	63.5	87.7	235.0	18,995.0
1992	74,481.1	60,483.1	27,926.9	14,387.4	3,992.0	14,176.9	13,998.0	—	13,568.0	17.3	0.5	72.0	97.2	242.9	19,950.0
1993	84,741.5	67,740.6	30,834.3	17,844.0	4,107.2	14,955.1	17,000.8	—	16,524.0	29.3	—	72.4	184.6	190.5	21,010.0
1994	92,781.5	68,254.2	32,304.4	16,177.1	4,483.7	15,289.1	24,527.3	$813.0	23,214.0	52.7	—	72.4	184.6	190.5	22,630.0
1995	95,810.8	71,639.5	33,623.8	17,618.1	4,719.7	15,677.9	24,171.2	5,161.0	18,519.0	52.7	—	63.4	184.6	190.5	24,600.0
1996	96,832.9	71,327.4	34,391.5	15,775.5	4,828.0	16,332.3	25,505.5	8,357.0	16,711.0	31.1	—	31.3	184.6	190.5	26,340.0
1997	102,664.8	73,136.8	35,478.9	15,959.4	5,021.2	16,677.3	29,528.0	9,838.0	19,163.0	52.7	—	50.0	184.6	239.7	28,125.0
1998[10]	107,242.3	75,077.5	36,818.8	15,990.0	5,171.4	17,097.3	32,164.8	11,204.0	20,461.0	45.0	—	25.0	194.3	235.5	29,540.0
	Constant fiscal year 1998 dollars[11]														
1965	$27,866.7	$27,743.3	$10,109.4	$6,232.0	$1,949.7	$9,452.1	$123.4	—	—	$83.8	—	—	—	$39.6	—
1970	56,163.4	52,663.2	24,512.0	14,494.6	4,055.8	9,600.7	3,500.3	—	$3,237.2	88.2	—	—	—	174.9	—
1975	72,921.5	68,776.9	31,355.8	22,575.2	4,750.3	10,095.6	4,144.6	—	3,641.4	105.3	—	$59.1	—	338.7	$25,413.2
1980	78,292.5	68,631.2	31,890.1	22,117.1	3,081.5	11,542.6	9,661.3	—	9,148.6	63.2	—	152.2	—	297.3	26,502.6
1981	79,845.8	66,010.8	28,666.8	22,099.0	3,933.4	11,311.7	13,835.0	—	13,398.2	37.3	—	137.9	—	261.7	29,525.3
1982	67,911.4	58,072.5	25,010.8	18,579.3	3,362.7	11,119.6	9,838.9	—	9,433.5	33.4	—	121.4	—	250.6	27,270.6
1983	67,066.6	56,091.5	23,360.0	17,555.7	3,544.2	11,631.6	10,975.1	—	10,583.5	31.9	—	96.5	—	263.2	26,892.9
1984	67,569.8	55,647.0	23,461.6	15,847.7	4,158.3	12,179.3	11,922.9	—	11,537.2	27.5	—	116.6	—	241.6	26,219.5
1985	70,605.2	57,704.2	24,989.3	16,521.8	3,116.2	13,077.0	12,901.0	—	12,518.8	31.6	—	112.4	—	238.2	28,247.5
1986	69,535.0	57,464.4	24,516.8	16,225.2	3,767.4	12,954.9	12,070.7	—	11,707.7	29.1	—	104.5	—	229.4	29,370.0
1987	70,981.3	57,645.7	24,538.5	14,413.3	3,946.7	14,747.2	13,335.6	—	12,974.7	29.2	$0.8	106.4	—	224.5	29,148.4
1988	73,257.2	58,864.9	25,148.6	14,437.1	4,038.9	15,240.3	14,392.3	—	14,061.1	28.0	0.6	98.9	—	203.7	23,062.7
1989	77,416.7	62,765.1	25,758.4	17,254.9	4,135.4	15,616.4	14,651.6	—	14,222.7	26.5	0.7	93.5	$28.6	279.6	23,086.9
1990	78,533.1	64,545.8	27,487.0	17,067.7	4,229.8	15,761.3	13,987.3	—	13,535.7	18.8	0.6	74.0	61.0	297.2	23,805.7
1991	84,015.1	68,762.9	30,344.3	17,557.9	4,415.5	16,445.3	15,252.2	—	14,769.8	20.7	0.6	75.8	104.7	280.5	22,676.4
1992	86,204.5	70,003.1	32,322.6	16,652.0	4,620.3	16,408.3	16,201.3	—	15,703.6	20.1	0.6	83.3	112.6	281.2	23,090.1
1993	95,668.9	76,475.8	34,810.4	20,145.0	4,636.8	16,883.5	19,193.1	—	18,654.8	33.0	—	81.8	208.4	215.1	23,719.2
1994	102,320.4	75,271.5	35,625.6	17,840.2	4,944.7	16,861.0	27,048.9	$896.6	25,600.7	58.1	—	79.9	203.6	210.1	24,956.6
1995	102,991.9	77,009.0	36,144.0	18,938.6	5,073.4	16,853.0	25,982.9	5,547.8	19,907.0	56.6	—	68.2	198.5	204.8	26,443.8
1996	101,406.4	74,696.2	36,015.9	16,520.6	5,056.1	17,103.7	26,710.2	8,751.7	17,500.3	32.6	—	32.8	193.3	199.5	27,584.1
1997	104,931.3	74,751.4	36,262.2	16,311.8	5,132.0	17,045.5	30,179.9	10,055.2	19,586.1	53.9	—	51.1	188.7	245.0	28,745.9
1998[10]	107,242.3	75,077.5	36,818.8	15,990.0	5,171.4	17,097.3	32,164.8	11,204.0	20,461.0	45.0	—	25.0	194.3	235.5	29,540.0

[1] On-budget support includes federal funds for education programs tied to appropriations.

[2] The Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan program, provides students with the same benefits they are currently eligible to receive under the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program but provides loans to students through federal capital rather than through private lenders. This program is an off-budget support program.

[3] Formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan program. New student loans guaranteed by the federal government and disbursed to borrowers.

[4] Student loans created from institutional matching funds (1/3 of the federal contribution). Excludes repayments of outstanding loans.

[5] Student loans created from institutional matching funds (1/9 of the federal contribution). This was a demonstration project that involved only 10 institutions and had unsubsidized interest rates.

[6] Required state matching contributions.

[7] Institutions award grants to undergraduate students, and the federal share of such grants may not exceed 75 percent of the total grant.

[8] Employer contributions to student earnings.

[9] Losses of tax revenue attributable to provisions of the federal income tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability affecting individual or corporate income tax liabilities.

[10] Estimated.

[11] Data adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

— Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—To the extent possible, federal education funds data represent outlays rather than obligations. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government*, Appendix, fiscal years 1967 to 1999; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1998; "Estimates of Federal Tax Expenditures for Education, Selected Fiscal Years, FY 1975 to FY 1990," by Stephen M. Barro; and "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1975 to FY 2001," by Richard Phelps, both prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared July 1998.)

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Table B.—Federal on-budget funds for education (in current dollars), by agency: Fiscal years 1965 to 1998

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	1965	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	**$5,331,016**	**$12,526,499**	**$23,288,120**	**$34,493,502**	**$34,883,900**	**$36,271,011**	**$39,027,876**	**$39,962,901**	**$41,194,718**	**$43,454,423**
Department of Education	1,000,567	4,625,224	7,350,355	13,137,785	14,585,825	15,534,737	16,701,065	17,740,051	16,879,827	18,326,916
Department of Agriculture	768,927	960,910	2,219,352	4,562,467	4,340,869	4,616,372	4,782,274	5,041,317	5,189,779	5,481,976
Department of Commerce	9,347	13,990	38,967	135,561	55,090	55,160	55,114	64,613	38,896	38,553
Department of Defense	587,412	821,388	1,009,229	1,560,301	2,487,597	2,625,146	3,119,213	3,354,588	3,695,617	3,461,345
Department of Energy	442,434	551,527	764,676	1,605,558	1,933,068	2,042,881	2,247,822	2,181,391	2,256,799	2,385,966
Department of Health and Human Services	1,027,537	1,796,854	3,675,225	5,613,930	4,968,658	4,902,016	5,322,356	5,316,853	6,104,812	6,505,428
Department of Housing and Urban Development	221,256	114,709	−52,768	5,314	2,158	2,000	438	342	463	51
Department of the Interior	170,088	190,975	300,191	440,547	484,314	576,779	549,479	454,273	485,922	528,409
Department of Justice	10,252	15,728	61,542	60,721	68,700	62,282	66,802	72,191	79,815	83,405
Department of Labor	230,041	424,494	1,103,935	1,862,738	1,833,392	1,755,839	1,948,685	1,976,960	2,258,631	2,272,228
Department of State	64,200	59,742	89,433	25,188	23,813	23,086	23,820	23,401	24,288	38,671
Department of Transportation	—	27,534	52,290	54,712	82,139	83,931	82,035	66,214	75,360	65,134
Department of the Treasury	8,240	18	1,118,840	1,247,463	287,300	287,905	290,276	41,257	19,279	32,768
Department of Veterans Affairs	97,237	1,032,918	4,402,212	2,351,233	1,672,348	1,445,049	1,289,849	1,055,948	1,002,109	966,549
Other agencies and programs										
ACTION	—	—	7,081	2,833	1,830	4,975	1,761	1,368	3,368	4,110
Agency for International Development	63,329	88,034	78,896	176,770	173,629	236,983	198,807	198,929	240,827	242,650
Appalachian Regional Commission	—	37,838	45,786	19,032	2,899	4,919	4,745	6,582	5,445	6,377
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporation for National and Community Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental Protection Agency	—	19,446	33,875	41,083	43,557	43,700	60,521	69,718	67,465	58,053
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	11,350	33,019	55,487	81,847	97,516	97,385	107,340	101,844	126,942	122,366
Federal Emergency Management Agency	—	290	290	1,946	1,195	351	1,828	290	290	290
General Services Administration	4,013	14,775	22,532	34,800	44,200	50,894	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman Scholarship fund	—	—	—	−1,895	1,795	1,929	1,332	2,441	2,717	2,815
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institute of Museum and Library Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,200
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	—	—	—	2,294	2,364	1,611	2,236	235	3,225	2,274
Library of Congress	15,111	29,478	63,766	151,871	154,198	164,080	169,310	166,130	160,835	160,505
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	208,788	258,366	197,901	255,511	367,763	354,528	487,624	490,948	787,391	899,897
National Archives and Records Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,118	55,252	59,521	65,153
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	—	—	449	2,090	681	733	723	781	512	522
National Endowment for the Arts	—	340	4,754	5,220	4,701	5,197	5,536	5,188	5,394	5,550
National Endowment for the Humanities	—	8,459	63,955	142,586	123,315	127,571	125,671	121,125	124,407	125,230
National Science Foundation	181,216	295,628	535,294	808,392	907,917	1,035,746	1,147,115	1,147,273	1,270,415	1,329,520
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	—	—	7,093	32,590	37,987	36,400	30,261	27,472	29,176	25,676
Office of Economic Opportunity	189,871	1,092,410	16,619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	2,233	2,461	5,509	5,153	6,073	5,758	7,886	6,191	6,545	5,393
United States Arms Control Agency	—	100	—	661	157	—	395	276	3,244	2,633
United States Information Agency	7,512	8,423	9,405	66,210	86,556	83,768	143,007	170,514	179,653	189,464
United States Institute of Peace	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	4,083	3,476
Other agencies	10,055	1,421	5,949	990	296	1,300	432	715	1,666	1,870

Table B.—Federal on-budget funds for education (in current dollars), by agency: Fiscal years 1965 to 1998—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total	**$48,269,575**	**$51,624,342**	**$57,599,476**	**$60,483,092**	**$67,740,618**	**$68,254,206**	**$71,639,520**	**$71,327,361**	**$73,136,767**	**$75,077,477**
Department of Education	21,671,232	23,198,575	25,391,310	26,116,013	30,478,215	29,713,408	31,403,000	29,977,805	30,110,555	30,735,581
Department of Agriculture	5,793,616	6,260,843	6,875,216	7,586,729	8,067,050	8,494,772	9,092,089	9,281,044	9,793,122	10,179,474
Department of Commerce	47,586	53,835	67,204	80,510	74,354	85,423	88,929	88,667	82,671	75,198
Department of Defense	3,746,031	3,605,509	3,707,276	3,948,471	3,958,746	3,899,582	3,879,002	3,841,697	3,718,148	3,604,849
Department of Energy	2,563,978	2,561,950	2,738,862	2,917,137	2,787,423	2,671,660	2,692,314	3,035,169	3,150,530	3,170,735
Department of Health and Human Services	6,952,995	7,956,011	9,470,027	9,362,010	10,885,245	11,921,727	12,469,563	12,886,323	13,266,326	13,565,579
Department of Housing and Urban Development	186	118	48	203	401	856	1,613	1,771	1,325	1,398
Department of the Interior	542,466	630,537	844,830	715,382	723,448	696,649	702,796	665,251	774,715	754,914
Department of Justice	88,129	99,775	114,653	134,235	148,381	150,398	172,350	220,487	245,942	282,821
Department of Labor	2,277,556	2,511,380	3,214,695	3,709,531	4,241,590	4,015,434	3,967,914	4,089,862	4,432,267	4,990,139
Department of State	45,848	51,225	49,086	53,343	69,051	54,414	54,671	55,330	49,393	55,443
Department of Transportation	90,840	76,186	73,699	94,733	115,925	123,106	135,816	106,214	119,190	114,974
Department of the Treasury	39,511	41,715	60,356	51,779	56,912	63,301	49,496	59,145	51,085	75,496
Department of Veterans Affairs	896,435	757,476	783,789	1,047,579	1,145,108	1,381,925	1,324,382	1,420,731	1,396,746	1,374,221
Other agencies and programs										
ACTION	4,800	8,472	11,321	8,600	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	227,864	249,786	209,018	245,199	242,907	266,582	290,580	324,900	367,120	363,430
Appalachian Regional Commission	6,145	93	3,907	7,608	7,974	10,242	10,623	8,322	6,347	6,750
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	753	1,033	1,941	2,900	3,023	2,789	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Corporation for National and Community Service	—	—	—	—	8,500	93,250	214,600	279,000	361,000	374,000
Environmental Protection Agency	64,517	87,481	62,753	152,012	124,500	98,241	125,721	75,744	82,220	90,360
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	103,764	104,940	125,835	130,371	139,755	97,752	78,796	70,427	97,146	109,900
Federal Emergency Management Agency	77	215	33	261	76,467	85,200	170,400	7,500	95,661	50,000
General Services Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman Scholarship fund	2,851	2,883	2,968	2,401	2,894	2,323	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	3,094	4,305	5,447	6,612	7,462	12,213	13,000	6,000	6,000	4,000
Institute of Museum and Library Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135,000	192,000
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	10,005	191	531	885	1,298	1,464	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	3,004	2,299	1,377	610	1,503	1,585	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000
Library of Congress	177,954	189,827	279,745	296,044	311,453	312,724	241,000	252,000	261,000	277,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	978,778	1,093,303	1,275,970	1,383,422	1,374,042	1,418,765	1,757,900	1,760,492	1,658,142	1,705,086
National Archives and Records Administration	86,266	77,397	81,462	99,412	106,975	110,411	105,172	104,536	110,541	114,864
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	839	3,281	3,447	1,437	867	724	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
National Endowment for the Arts	5,655	5,577	6,498	8,286	7,784	7,221	9,421	4,548	7,222	7,703
National Endowment for the Humanities	137,076	141,048	149,832	159,103	160,275	157,468	151,727	93,359	94,770	93,175
National Science Foundation	1,472,835	1,588,891	1,738,471	1,875,072	2,080,154	2,031,024	2,086,195	2,303,485	2,395,037	2,473,321
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	25,690	42,328	23,860	27,418	22,934	20,227	22,188	16,828	16,141	13,432
Office of Economic Opportunity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	5,880	5,779	5,906	6,578	7,828	10,059	9,961	9,908	7,669	7,684
United States Arms Control Agency	1,619	25	69	100	25	—	—	—	—	—
United States Information Agency	185,521	201,547	208,181	237,226	288,059	230,493	294,800	257,400	219,800	187,000
United States Institute of Peace	7,232	7,621	8,238	11,350	10,468	10,794	12,000	11,000	11,000	12,000
Other agencies	947	885	1,616	1,532	1,622	—	500	1,418	2,935	2,950

*Estimated.
—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays, rather than obligations. Some data have been revised from previously published data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1982 to 1999; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1998; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared May 1998.)

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Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education (in constant 1998 dollars [1]), by agency: Fiscal years 1965 to 1998

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	1965	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	**$27,743,336**	**$52,563,167**	**$68,776,908**	**$68,631,217**	**$56,091,450**	**$55,646,962**	**$57,704,220**	**$57,464,358**	**$57,645,710**	**$58,864,875**
Department of Education	5,207,087	19,445,094	21,707,836	26,140,059	23,453,228	23,833,384	24,693,169	25,509,175	23,620,737	24,826,279
Department of Agriculture	4,001,601	4,039,801	6,554,422	9,077,874	6,979,886	7,082,435	7,070,777	7,249,124	7,262,302	7,426,076
Department of Commerce	48,643	58,816	115,081	269,724	88,582	84,626	81,488	92,910	54,429	52,225
Department of Defense	3,056,972	3,453,231	2,980,560	3,104,508	3,999,923	4,027,497	4,611,877	4,823,705	5,171,451	4,688,859
Department of Energy	2,302,487	2,318,697	2,258,321	3,194,555	3,108,270	3,134,187	3,323,492	3,136,715	3,158,045	3,232,113
Department of Health and Human Services	5,347,443	7,554,227	10,854,058	11,169,955	7,989,337	7,520,670	7,869,309	7,645,329	8,542,751	8,812,479
Department of Housing and Urban Development	1,151,446	482,253	(155,840)	10,573	3,470	3,068	648	492	648	69
Department of the Interior	885,161	802,886	886,555	876,550	778,751	884,894	812,426	653,218	679,974	715,802
Department of Justice	53,353	66,123	181,752	120,816	110,466	95,553	98,769	103,807	111,689	112,983
Department of Labor	1,197,165	1,784,633	3,260,256	3,706,263	2,947,997	2,693,807	2,881,206	2,842,755	3,160,609	3,378,039
Department of State	334,106	251,164	264,123	50,116	38,290	35,419	35,219	33,649	33,987	32,385
Department of Transportation	—	115,757	154,428	108,860	132,075	128,767	121,292	95,212	105,455	88,233
Department of the Treasury	42,882	76	3,304,275	2,482,059	461,963	441,704	429,184	59,325	26,978	44,389
Department of Veterans Affairs	506,035	4,342,533	13,001,072	4,678,214	2,689,046	2,216,993	1,907,092	1,518,393	1,402,298	1,309,321
Other agencies and programs										
ACTION	—	—	20,912	5,637	2,943	7,633	2,604	1,967	4,713	5,568
Agency for International Development	329,573	370,107	233,004	351,717	279,186	363,579	293,944	286,048	337,001	328,702
Appalachian Regional Commission	—	159,076	135,220	37,868	4,661	7,547	7,016	9,465	7,619	8,639
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporation for National and Community Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental Protection Agency	—	81,754	100,043	81,742	70,037	67,045	89,483	100,250	94,407	78,641
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	59,067	138,817	163,870	162,850	156,801	149,408	158,706	146,446	177,636	165,761
Federal Emergency Management Agency	—	1,219	856	3,872	1,921	539	2,703	417	406	393
General Services Administration	20,884	62,116	66,544	69,241	71,071	78,082	1,969	3,510	3,802	3,813
Harry S Truman Scholarship fund	—	—	—	(3,770)	2,886	2,959	—	—	—	—
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institute of Museum and Library Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,681
Japanese United States Friendship Commission	—	—	—	4,564	3,801	2,472	3,306	338	4,513	3,080
Library of Congress	78,640	123,930	188,320	302,176	247,942	251,731	250,331	238,885	225,064	217,426
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,086,561	1,086,207	584,462	508,387	591,343	543,917	720,971	705,955	1,101,833	1,219,032
National Archives and Records Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	77,056	79,449	83,291	88,259
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	—	—	1,326	4,158	1,095	1,125	1,069	1,123	716	707
National Endowment for the Arts	—	1,429	14,040	10,386	7,559	7,973	8,185	7,460	7,548	7,518
National Endowment for the Humanities	—	35,563	188,879	283,701	198,284	195,719	185,809	174,171	174,089	169,641
National Science Foundation	943,073	1,242,862	1,580,886	1,608,446	1,459,882	1,589,041	1,696,054	1,649,713	1,727,752	1,801,014
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	—	—	20,948	64,844	61,081	55,845	44,742	39,503	40,827	34,782
Office of Economic Opportunity	988,115	4,592,646	49,081	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	11,621	10,346	16,270	10,253	9,765	8,834	11,660	8,902	9,159	7,306
United States Arms Control Agency	—	420	—	1,315	252	—	584	397	4,539	3,567
United States Information Agency	39,093	35,411	27,776	131,737	139,177	128,517	211,441	245,189	251,397	256,655
United States Institute of Peace	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	331	5,714	4,709
Other agencies	52,328	5,974	17,569	1,970	476	1,994	639	1,028	2,331	2,533

Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education (in constant 1998 dollars [1]), by agency:

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 [2]
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total	**$62,765,080**	**$64,545,764**	**$68,762,902**	**$70,003,131**	**$76,475,801**	**$75,271,479**	**$77,008,990**	**$74,696,243**	**$74,751,407**	**$75,077,477**
Department of Education	28,179,175	29,005,110	30,312,431	30,226,673	34,408,394	32,768,269	33,756,694	31,393,695	30,775,306	30,735,581
Department of Agriculture	7,533,458	7,827,914	8,207,710	8,780,880	9,107,300	9,368,127	9,773,552	9,719,399	10,009,325	10,179,474
Department of Commerce	61,876	67,310	80,229	93,182	83,941	94,205	95,594	92,854	84,496	75,198
Department of Defense	4,870,977	4,507,957	4,425,788	4,569,960	4,469,228	4,300,501	4,169,738	4,023,145	3,800,234	3,604,849
Department of Energy	3,333,949	3,203,199	3,269,684	3,376,294	3,146,862	2,946,335	2,894,106	3,178,524	3,220,084	3,170,735
Department of Health and Human Services	9,041,003	9,947,377	11,305,424	10,835,590	12,288,902	13,147,410	13,404,173	13,494,960	13,559,207	13,565,579
Department of Housing and Urban Development	242	148	57	235	453	944	1,734	1,855	1,354	1,398
Department of the Interior	705,370	788,359	1,008,567	827,983	816,737	768,272	755,471	696,671	791,818	754,914
Department of Justice	114,594	124,748	136,874	155,364	167,515	165,861	185,268	230,901	251,372	282,821
Department of Labor	2,961,514	3,139,971	3,837,739	4,293,411	4,788,545	4,428,264	4,265,314	4,283,031	4,530,118	4,990,139
Department of State	59,616	64,046	58,599	61,739	77,955	60,008	58,769	57,943	50,483	55,443
Department of Transportation	118,120	95,255	87,983	109,643	130,874	135,763	145,996	111,231	121,821	114,974
Department of the Treasury	51,376	52,156	72,054	59,929	64,251	69,809	53,206	61,938	52,213	75,496
Department of Veterans Affairs	1,165,637	947,070	935,696	1,212,468	1,292,770	1,524,002	1,423,646	1,487,834	1,427,582	1,374,221
Other agencies and programs:										
ACTION	6,241	10,593	13,515	9,954	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	296,292	312,307	249,528	283,793	274,230	293,990	312,359	340,245	375,225	363,430
Appalachian Regional Commission	7,990	116	4,664	8,805	9,002	11,295	11,420	8,715	6,487	6,750
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	979	1,292	2,317	3,356	3,413	3,076	3,225	3,142	3,066	3,000
Corporation for National and Community Service	—	—	—	—	9,586	102,837	230,685	292,178	368,970	374,000
Environmental Protection Agency	83,892	109,377	74,915	175,939	140,554	108,341	135,144	79,321	84,035	90,360
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	134,925	131,206	150,223	150,891	157,776	107,802	84,702	73,753	99,291	109,900
Federal Emergency Management Agency	100	269	39	302	86,328	93,959	183,172	7,854	97,773	50,000
General Services Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman Scholarship fund	3,707	3,605	3,543	2,779	3,267	2,562	3,225	3,142	3,066	4,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	4,023	5,383	6,503	7,653	8,424	13,469	13,974	6,283	6,132	4,000
Institute of Museum and Library Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137,980	192,000
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	13,010	239	634	1,024	1,465	1,615	2,150	2,094	2,044	2,000
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	3,906	2,874	1,644	1,863	1,697	1,748	2,150	2,094	1,022	2,000
Library of Congress	231,394	237,340	333,963	342,641	351,615	344,875	259,063	263,902	266,762	277,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,272,708	1,366,954	1,523,267	1,601,173	1,551,225	1,564,629	1,889,657	1,843,642	1,694,749	1,705,086
National Archives and Records Administration	112,172	96,769	97,250	115,059	120,769	121,762	113,055	109,473	112,981	114,864
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	1,091	4,102	4,115	1,663	979	798	1,075	1,047	1,022	1,000
National Endowment for the Arts	7,353	6,973	7,757	9,590	8,788	7,963	10,127	4,763	7,382	7,703
National Endowment for the Humanities	178,240	176,352	178,871	184,146	180,943	173,657	163,099	97,768	96,862	93,175
National Science Foundation	1,915,132	1,986,586	2,075,406	2,170,208	2,348,391	2,239,835	2,242,558	2,412,282	2,447,912	2,473,321
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	33,405	52,923	28,484	31,734	25,891	22,307	23,851	17,623	16,497	13,432
Office of Economic Opportunity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	7,646	7,225	7,051	7,613	8,837	11,093	10,708	10,376	7,838	7,684
United States Arms Control Agency	2,105	31	82	116	28	—	—	—	—	—
United States Information Agency	241,234	251,994	248,529	274,565	325,204	254,190	316,896	269,557	224,653	187,000
United States Institute of Peace	9,404	9,529	9,835	13,136	11,818	11,904	12,899	11,520	11,243	12,000
Other agencies	1,231	1,107	1,929	1,773	1,831	—	537	1,485	3,000	2,950

[1] Data adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

[2] Estimated.

— Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays, rather than obligations. Some data have been revised from previously published data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1982 to 1999; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1998, and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared May 1998.)

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Table D.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1998

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total, all programs	**$5,331,016**	**$12,526,499**	**$23,288,120**	**$34,493,502**	**$34,883,900**	**$36,271,011**	**$39,027,876**	**$39,962,901**	**$41,194,718**	**$43,454,423**
Elementary secondary education programs	**$1,942,577**	**$5,030,442**	**$10,617,195**	**$16,027,686**	**$14,527,848**	**$15,292,409**	**$16,901,334**	**$17,049,940**	**$17,535,707**	**$18,564,859**
Department of Education[10]	567,343	2,719,204	4,132,742	6,629,095	5,986,633	6,220,820	7,296,702	7,551,973	7,554,487	8,098,436
Grants for the disadvantaged	—	1,339,014	1,874,353	3,204,664	2,645,688	3,077,304	4,206,754	3,404,687	3,209,923	4,027,559
Impact aid program[11]	349,671	656,372	618,711	690,170	548,205	577,676	647,402	684,311	704,197	707,539
School improvement programs	72,298	288,304	700,470	788,918	552,590	631,537	526,401	619,850	889,478	443,468
Indian education	—	—	40,036	93,365	69,603	71,588	82,328	62,067	39,638	18,339
Bilingual education	—	21,250	92,693	169,540	163,268	167,400	157,539	119,601	141,483	159,746
Special education	13,849	79,090	151,244	821,777	1,289,710	952,778	1,017,964	1,627,894	1,339,241	1,465,985
Vocational and adult education	131,525	335,174	655,235	860,661	717,569	742,537	658,314	1,034,563	1,230,527	1,275,800
Education Reform - Goals 2000[12]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Agriculture	623,014	760,477	1,884,345	4,064,497	3,727,171	3,992,808	4,134,906	4,428,143	4,562,093	4,806,766
Child nutrition programs[13]	178,580	299,131	1,452,267	3,377,056	3,278,133	3,536,378	3,664,561	3,819,734	4,044,830	4,286,242
Agricultural Marketing Service—commodities[14]	340,073	341,597	248,839	388,000	362,297	338,764	336,502	344,350	350,118	349,670
Special milk program[13]	86,609	83,800	122,858	159,293	14,912	16,000	15,993	15,267	15,446	18,342
Estimated education share of Forest Service permanent appropriations	17,752	35,949	60,381	140,148	71,829	101,666	117,850	248,792	151,699	152,512
Department of Commerce	—	—	—	54,816	1,348	337	—	—	—	—
Local public works program—school facilities[15]	—	—	—	54,816	1,348	337	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense	73,000	143,100	264,500	370,846	564,885	694,946	831,625	903,493	861,393	988,265
Junior R.O.T.C.	—	12,100	12,500	32,000	50,400	44,300	55,600	58,600	57,440	45,300
Overseas dependents schools	73,000	131,000	252,000	338,846	414,485	546,072	613,437	691,437	664,941	773,810
Section VI schools[11]	—	—	—	—	100,000	104,574	162,588	153,456	139,012	169,155
Department of Energy[16]	100	200	300	77,633	40,798	22,469	23,031	21,385	12,061	12,931
Energy conservation for school buildings[17]	—	—	—	77,240	40,634	22,269	22,731	21,000	11,761	12,611
Pre-engineering program	100	200	300	393	164	200	300	385	300	320
Department of Health and Human Services[18]	79,999	167,333	683,885	1,077,200	1,265,000	1,472,750	1,531,059	1,455,315	1,555,542	1,651,324
Head Start[19]	—	—	403,900	735,000	912,000	995,750	1,075,059	1,040,315	1,130,542	1,206,324
Payments to states for AFDC work programs[20]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social Security student benefits[21]	79,999	167,333	279,985	342,000	353,000	477,000	456,000	415,000	425,000	445,000
Department of the Interior	130,096	140,705	220,392	318,170	346,242	393,529	389,810	308,089	344,183	379,645
Mineral Leasing Act and other funds										
Payments to states—estimated education share	11,075	12,294	27,389	62,636	123,670	170,645	127,369	98,606	87,437	92,227
Payments to counties—estimated education share	10,731	16,339	29,494	48,953	20,220	24,221	59,016	5,615	36,455	34,922
Indian Education										
Bureau of Indian Affairs schools	92,603	95,850	141,056	178,112	176,878	173,141	177,265	181,235	195,994	231,512
Johnson-O'Malley assistance[22]	15,534	16,080	22,251	28,081	25,077	25,029	25,675	22,053	22,824	20,400
Education expenses for children of employees										
Yellowstone National Park	153	122	202	388	397	493	485	580	1,473	584
Department of Justice	6,402	8,237	9,822	23,890	30,462	31,759	36,117	39,684	44,531	50,679
Vocational training expenses for prisoners in federal prisons[23]	1,466	2,720	3,039	4,966	8,230	7,377	8,292	8,744	8,744	8,679
Inmate programs[24]	4,936	5,517	6,783	18,924	22,232	24,382	27,825	30,940	35,787	42,000
Department of Labor	230,041	420,927	1,097,811	1,849,800	1,827,000	1,751,039	1,945,268	1,976,619	2,258,199	2,266,700
Job Corps[25]	—	—	175,000	469,800	563,000	595,772	604,748	632,619	678,599	712,218
Training programs—estimated funds for education programs[26]	230,041	420,927	922,811	1,380,000	1,264,000	1,155,267	1,340,520	1,344,000	1,579,600	1,554,482
Department of Transportation[27]	—	45	50	60	65	105	60	60	55	50
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation—Coast Guard personnel[28]	—	45	50	60	65	105	60	60	55	50
Department of the Treasury	32	—	847,139	935,903	273,728	273,278	273,728	25,085	—	—
Estimated education share of general revenue sharing[29]										
State[30]	—	—	475,224	525,019	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local	—	—	371,915	410,884	273,728	273,278	273,728	25,085	—	—
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation—Coast Guard personnel[28]	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs[31]	41,250	338,910	1,371,500	545,786	378,663	351,940	344,758	251,782	235,297	196,159
Noncollegiate and job training programs[32]	14,550	281,640	1,249,410	439,993	244,060	227,991	224,035	137,805	119,702	76,367
Vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans[33]	17,400	41,700	73,100	87,980	117,598	110,187	107,480	103,159	105,947	112,058
Dependents' education[34]	9,300	15,570	48,990	17,813	17,005	13,762	13,243	10,818	9,648	7,734
Service members occupational conversion and training act of 1992[11,35]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table D.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1998—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1989	1990[1]	1991[2]	1992[3]	1993[4]	1994[5]	1995[6]	1996[7]	1997[8]	1998[9]
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total, all programs	**$48,269,575**	**$51,624,342**	**$57,599,476**	**$60,483,092**	**$67,740,618**	**$68,254,206**	**$71,639,520**	**$71,327,361**	**$73,136,767**	**$75,077,477**
Elementary secondary education programs	**$19,809,528**	**$21,984,361**	**$25,418,031**	**$27,926,888**	**$30,834,326**	**$32,304,357**	**$33,623,809**	**$34,391,501**	**$35,478,905**	**$36,818,774**
Department of Education[10]	8,869,300	9,681,313	10,865,336	12,057,746	13,058,974	13,769,196	14,029,000	14,323,770	14,511,199	14,787,265
Grants for the disadvantaged	4,185,357	4,494,111	5,218,749	6,158,813	6,615,047	6,845,651	6,808,000	7,020,460	7,201,565	6,235,944
Impact aid program[11]	755,477	816,366	753,530	794,794	432,153	829,952	808,000	952,277	656,474	1,007,323
School improvement programs	975,237	1,189,158	1,375,910	1,514,892	2,032,552	1,469,964	1,397,000	1,247,360	1,276,599	1,391,141
Indian education	65,683	69,451	65,639	68,523	99,925	79,095	71,000	77,402	55,989	55,016
Bilingual education	164,759	188,919	186,748	198,332	124,778	221,681	225,000	184,529	181,257	279,504
Special education	1,880,751	1,616,623	2,174,358	2,243,338	2,564,070	2,980,328	3,177,000	3,222,180	3,305,477	3,812,384
Vocational and adult education	842,036	1,306,685	1,090,402	1,079,054	1,190,449	1,340,762	1,482,000	1,348,064	1,402,369	1,337,861
Education Reform - Goals 2000[12]	—	—	—	—	—	1,763	61,000	271,498	431,469	668,092
Department of Agriculture	5,104,502	5,528,950	6,074,735	6,714,082	7,154,483	7,604,447	8,201,294	8,408,072	8,830,229	9,320,189
Child nutrition programs[13]	4,555,581	4,977,075	5,536,966	6,126,983	6,596,588	7,043,699	7,644,789	7,875,000	8,300,000	8,800,000
Agricultural Marketing Service—commodities[14]	342,071	350,441	350,859	400,000	389,900	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Special milk program[13]	18,544	18,707	19,900	19,178	15,535	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)
Estimated education share of Forest Service permanent appropriations	188,306	182,727	167,010	167,921	152,460	160,748	156,505	133,072	130,229	120,189
Department of Commerce	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local public works program—school facilities[15]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense	1,059,259	1,097,876	1,253,105	1,197,318	1,259,374	1,210,168	1,295,547	1,313,126	1,351,788	1,316,587
Junior R.O.T.C.	53,930	39,300	53,174	54,746	84,100	95,500	155,600	163,800	164,226	162,265
Overseas dependents schools	821,365	864,958	960,293	912,916	895,674	849,649	855,772	813,270	832,577	852,142
Section VI schools[11]	183,964	193,618	239,638	229,656	279,600	265,019	284,175	336,056	354,985	302,180
Department of Energy[16]	12,851	15,563	15,676	15,236	6,254	11,615	12,646	—	—	—
Energy conservation for school buildings[17]	12,442	15,213	14,206	12,586	5,054	10,535	10,746	—	—	—
Pre-engineering program	409	350	1,470	2,650	1,200	1,080	1,900	—	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services[18]	1,789,026	2,396,793	2,997,194	3,310,200	4,114,498	4,669,181	5,116,559	5,185,871	5,110,233	5,195,442
Head Start[19]	1,234,869	1,447,758	1,951,775	2,201,800	2,776,286	3,215,946	3,534,000	3,570,000	3,980,546	4,355,000
Payments to states for AFDC work programs[20]	85,511	459,221	545,700	594,184	736,474	838,981	953,000	931,000	453,000	160,000
Social Security student benefits[21]	468,646	489,814	499,719	514,216	601,738	614,254	629,559	684,871	676,687	680,442
Department of the Interior	379,381	445,267	644,770	517,666	536,483	485,758	493,124	486,463	558,395	535,603
Mineral Leasing Act and other funds										
Payments to states—estimated education share	114,414	123,811	131,683	122,045	108,924	21,693	18,750	17,940	28,000	18,000
Payments to counties—estimated education share	54,804	102,522	35,038	45,805	34,903	39,819	37,490	39,000	61,000	39,000
Indian Education										
Bureau of Indian Affairs schools	186,643	192,841	452,521	325,582	368,817	399,234	411,524	408,889	450,218	460,387
Johnson-O'Malley assistance[22]	23,000	25,556	24,931	23,590	22,980	24,326	24,359	19,634	18,177	17,216
Education expenses for children of employees, Yellowstone National Park	520	538	597	644	859	686	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Department of Justice	58,523	65,997	78,050	94,724	107,857	112,447	128,850	175,900	191,400	222,200
Vocational training expenses for prisoners in federal prisons[23]	6,933	2,066	1,748	1,944	1,725	1,240	3,000	-3,500	1,000	1,000
Inmate programs[24]	51,590	63,931	76,302	92,780	106,132	111,207	125,850	179,400	190,400	221,200
Department of Labor	2,271,966	2,505,487	3,209,147	3,708,362	4,240,990	4,011,184	3,957,800	4,084,000	4,432,000	4,990,000
Job Corps[25]	771,966	739,376	805,270	925,826	949,287	964,234	1,029,000	1,114,000	1,185,000	1,203,000
Training programs—estimated funds for education programs[26]	1,500,000	1,766,111	2,403,877	2,782,536	3,291,703	3,046,950	2,928,800	2,970,000	3,247,000	3,787,000
Department of Transportation[27]	40	46	31	60	60	60	62	40	40	40
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation—Coast Guard personnel[28]	40	46	31	60	60	60	62	40	40	40
Department of the Treasury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated education share of general revenue sharing[29]										
State[30]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation—Coast Guard personnel[28]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs[31]	168,865	155,351	167,040	190,608	222,567	335,866	311,768	344,298	402,229	347,831
Noncollegiate and job training programs[32]	43,696	12,848	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans[33]	118,749	136,780	161,096	184,500	216,276	265,597	298,132	349,637	386,000	338,000
Dependents' education[34]	6,420	5,723	5,944	6,108	5,840	5,740	5,961	4,493	5,236	5,331
Service members occupational conversion and training act of 1992[23,35]	—	—	—	—	451	64,529	7,675	-9,832	10,993	4,500

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Table D.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1998—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Other agencies										
Appalachian Regional Commission[36]	—	33,161	41,667	9,157	2,801	4,589	4,632	4,632	5,323	5,327
National Endowment for the Arts[37]	—	—	3,686	4,989	4,069	4,378	4,399	4,060	4,099	4,350
Arts in education	—	—	3,686	4,989	4,069	4,378	4,399	4,060	4,099	4,350
National Endowment for the Humanities[38]	—	20	149	330	510	462	321	460	352	826
Office of Economic Opportunity[39]	182,793	1,072,375	16,619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head Start[40]	96,400	325,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other elementary and secondary programs[41]	20,000	42,809	16,612	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Job Corps[42]	34,000	144,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Youth Corps and other training programs[43]	31,000	553,368	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)[44]	1,393	6,498	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other programs										
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	8,507	25,748	42,588	65,714	78,473	77,200	84,918	79,160	98,092	103,400
Postsecondary education programs	**$1,197,511**	**$3,447,697**	**$7,544,037**	**$11,115,882**	**$10,918,099**	**$10,329,650**	**$11,174,379**	**$11,283,589**	**$10,299,998**	**$10,657,530**
Department of Education[10]	237,955	1,187,962	2,089,184	5,682,242	7,213,341	7,341,239	8,202,499	8,444,924	7,438,674	8,247,103
Student financial assistance[45]	—	—	—	3,682,789	4,043,597	3,743,262	4,162,695	4,585,210	4,779,817	5,219,916
Federal Direct Student Loan Program[46]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Family Education Loan Program[47]	—	2,323	111,087	1,407,977	2,555,539	3,245,226	3,534,795	3,322,734	2,548,179	2,779,304
Higher education	218,264	1,029,131	1,838,066	399,787	364,422	419,200	404,511	402,035	419,105	411,775
Facilities—loans and insurance[23]	3,588	114,199	16,292	−19,031	21,148	−945	5,307	1,920	−84,866	−43,282
College housing loans[23,48]	—	—	—	14,082	−16,510	−238,818	−164,061	−73,992	−558,178	−372,778
Educational activities overseas[23]	129	774	1,881	3,561	1,243	1,259	1,838	−1,413	−8	233
Historically Black Colleges and Universities Capital Financing Program Account[49]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gallaudet College and Howard University	15,974	38,559	111,971	176,829	216,782	148,600	229,938	171,729	299,085	224,781
National Technical Institute for the Deaf[50]	—	2,976	9,887	16,248	27,120	23,455	27,476	36,701	35,540	27,154
Department of Agriculture	—	—	6,450	10,453	16,241	17,241	17,741	16,877	16,877	27,799
Agriculture Extension Service, Second Morrill Act payments to agricultural and mechanical colleges and Tuskegee Institute[51]	—	—	6,450	10,453	16,241	17,241	17,741	16,877	16,877	27,799
Department of Commerce	5,081	8,277	14,973	29,971	2,282	2,223	2,163	2,207	2,061	2,420
Sea Grant Program[52]	—	—	1,886	3,123	2,282	2,223	2,163	2,207	2,061	2,420
Merchant Marine Academy[53]	3,570	6,160	10,152	14,809	—	—	—	—	—	—
State marine schools[53]	1,511	2,117	2,935	12,039	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense[54]	77,500	322,100	379,800	545,000	810,500	857,700	1,041,700	1,068,300	1,079,768	573,400
Tuition assistance for military personnel	—	57,500	86,800	(55)	61,300	68,900	77,100	89,700	111,368	134,500
Service academies[56]	77,500	78,700	86,200	106,100	151,900	160,700	196,400	214,500	223,700	109,100
Senior R.O.T.C.	—	108,100	116,500	(55)	345,700	395,100	354,000	362,000	382,440	179,200
Professional development education[57]	—	77,800	90,300	(55)	251,600	233,000	414,200	402,100	362,260	150,600
Department of Energy[16]	3,000	3,000	3,000	57,701	31,158	19,012	19,475	18,051	19,225	22,609
University laboratory cooperative program	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,800	4,284	3,467	6,500	5,714	9,859	13,571
Teacher development projects[58]	—	—	—	1,400	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate traineeship programs[23,59]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	−4	−26
Energy conservation for buildings—higher education[17]	—	—	—	53,501	26,874	15,395	12,705	11,815	8,500	7,746
Minority honors vocational training[60]	—	—	—	—	—	150	150	230	390	598
Honors research program[60]	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	240	480	720
Students and teachers[61]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services[18]	469,223	981,483	1,686,650	2,412,058	1,209,860	629,690	516,088	492,524	506,093	509,927
Health professions training programs[62]	139,795	353,029	599,350	460,736	172,004	180,715	212,200	198,004	202,710	210,404
Indian health manpower[63]	—	—	—	7,187	5,692	5,471	5,577	4,750	7,018	5,998
National Health Service Corps scholarships	—	—	1,206	70,667	32,016	14,526	2,268	2,130	2,277	4,100
National Institutes of Health training grants[64]	—	—	154,875	176,388	164,654	166,462	217,927	217,943	222,542	238,430
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health training grants	4,327	8,088	7,182	12,899	5,760	8,760	8,760	8,383	9,900	9,718
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs[65]	85,101	118,366	83,727	122,103	59,380	27,607	43,617	46,216	61,075	40,726
Health teaching facilities	—	—	353	3,078	40,354	6,149	739	15,098	571	551
Social Security postsecondary students benefits[66]	240,000	502,000	839,957	1,559,000	730,000	220,000	25,000	—	—	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development[17]	220,744	114,199	−55,418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
College housing loans[23,48]	220,744	114,199	−55,418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table D.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1998—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1989	1990[1]	1991[2]	1992[3]	1993[4]	1994[5]	1995[6]	1996[7]	1997[8]	1998[9]
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Other agencies										
Appalachian Regional Commission[36]	5,145	• 93	3,790	5,182	5,382	2,529	2,173	2,862	1,700	1,900
National Endowment for the Arts[37]	4,462	4,641	4,870	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,117	4,030	4,382	5,398
Arts in education	4,462	4,641	4,870	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,117	4,030	4,382	5,398
National Endowment for the Humanities[38]	698	404	590	809	1,645	278	997	101	310	320
Office of Economic Opportunity[39]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head Start[40]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other elementary and secondary programs[41]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Job Corps[42]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Youth Corps and other training programs[43]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)[44]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other programs										
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	85,510	86,579	103,697	109,894	120,759	86,627	66,871	62,968	65,000	96,000
Postsecondary education programs	**$13,269,888**	**$13,650,915**	**$14,707,406**	**$14,387,386**	**$17,844,015**	**$16,177,051**	**$17,618,137**	**$15,775,507**	**$15,959,426**	**$15,989,999**
Department of Education[10]	10,640,044	11,175,978	12,002,766	11,323,584	14,660,704	12,871,390	14,234,000	12,257,553	12,377,033	12,406,056
Student financial assistance[45]	5,859,774	5,920,328	6,333,839	7,071,440	7,678,293	7,118,034	7,047,000	6,861,599	7,247,288	6,352,775
Federal Direct Student Loan Program[46]	—	—	—	—	10,000	148,247	840,000	594,761	659,521	941,029
Federal Family Education Loan Program[47]	3,899,387	4,372,446	4,781,918	3,253,648	5,554,920	4,509,696	5,190,000	3,663,956	3,313,835	1,967,843
Higher education	606,849	659,492	615,372	718,406	1,041,583	796,278	871,000	846,517	876,944	855,672
Facilities—loans and insurance[11]	10,182	19,219	34,805	25,984	-2,976	-5,605	-6,000	6,837	787	-1,124
College housing loans[12,48]	-31,269	-57,167	-33,249	-39,907	-28,355	-18,434	-46,000	-34,815	-42,697	-32,028
Educational activities overseas[13]	374	82	-47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Historically Black Colleges and Universities Capital Financing Program Account[49]	—	—	—	—	—	129	—	323	150	130
Gallaudet College and Howard University	258,519	230,327	233,209	263,497	353,390	280,945	292,000	273,904	278,373	279,881
National Technical Institute for the Deaf[50]	36,258	31,251	36,919	30,516	53,849	42,100	46,000	42,471	42,832	41,878
Department of Agriculture	27,799	31,273	32,302	34,238	32,730	25,472	33,373	32,872	32,639	32,639
Agriculture Extension Service: Second Morrill Act payments to agricultural and mechanical colleges and Tuskegee Institute[51]	27,799	31,273	32,302	34,238	32,730	25,472	33,373	32,872	32,639	32,639
Department of Commerce	2,765	3,312	4,334	3,270	3,549	4,000	3,487	3,384	3,429	3,429
Sea Grant Program[52]	2,765	3,312	4,334	3,270	3,549	4,000	3,487	3,384	3,429	3,429
Merchant Marine Academy[53]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State marine schools[53]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense[54]	746,464	635,769	665,059	680,194	696,800	679,000	729,500	864,900	913,554	923,462
Tuition assistance for military personnel	236,089	95,300	92,800	102,400	123,400	130,200	127,000	260,300	271,892	275,433
Service academies[56]	115,150	120,613	132,487	125,146	128,000	141,500	163,300	171,700	183,726	191,438
Senior R.O.T.C.	198,325	193,056	198,072	193,348	184,100	195,300	219,400	218,200	228,593	225,377
Professional development education[57]	196,900	226,800	241,700	259,300	261,300	212,000	219,800	214,700	229,343	231,214
Department of Energy[14]	15,062	25,502	30,851	34,373	17,654	17,951	28,027	—	—	—
University laboratory cooperative program	5,929	9,402	19,330	19,100	4,000	3,600	8,552	—	—	—
Teacher development projects[58]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate traineeship programs[23,59]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy conservation for buildings—higher education[17]	6,493	7,459	7,411	9,573	6,654	8,051	7,381	—	—	—
Minority honors vocational training[60]	720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honors research program[60]	820	6,472	1,000	1,000	1,000	900	2,221	—	—	—
Students and teachers[61]	1,100	2,169	3,110	4,700	6,000	5,400	9,873	—	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services[18]	542,796	578,542	697,385	743,456	720,911	795,914	796,035	798,596	801,884	793,072
Health professions training programs[62]	223,811	230,600	271,937	305,829	299,785	305,549	298,302	273,519	313,672	291,079
Indian health manpower[63]	5,972	9,508	13,379	19,460	26,100	26,398	27,000	26,000	28,000	29,000
National Health Service Corps scholarships	6,531	4,759	48,795	58,706	33,323	79,250	78,206	28,047	30,000	30,000
National Institutes of Health training grants[64]	255,558	241,356	268,492	348,034	350,804	372,698	380,502	457,000	416,992	429,820
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health training grants	10,095	10,461	10,472	10,972	10,472	11,622	11,660	12,898	12,923	12,948
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs[65]	40,301	81,353	83,829	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health teaching facilities	528	505	481	455	427	397	365	332	297	225
Social Security postsecondary students benefits[66]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development[67]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
College housing loans[23,48]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Table D.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1998—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Department of the Interior	30,153	31,749	50,844	80,202	109,456	146,750	125,247	109,744	108,386	113,661
Shared revenues: Mineral Leasing Act and other receipts—estimated education share	6,260	6,949	15,480	35,403	69,900	96,451	71,991	55,733	49,421	52,117
Indian programs:										
Continuing education[57]	8,993	9,380	13,311	16,909	14,951	25,299	24,338	24,167	25,986	30,822
Higher education scholarships	14,900	15,420	22,053	27,890	24,605	25,000	28,918	29,844	32,979	30,722
Department of State	53,420	30,850	50,347	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,120
Educational exchange[58]	53,420	30,850	50,347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities	47,025	30,454	50,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
International educational exchange activities	6,395	396	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian, Eurasian, and East European Research and Training[59]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,120
Department of Transportation[27]	—	11,197	11,885	12,530	46,177	57,245	55,569	44,074	47,226	44,998
Merchant Marine Academy[53]	—	—	—	—	23,211	18,739	19,898	19,505	20,476	20,579
State marine schools[70]	—	—	—	—	9,383	23,733	19,777	8,363	12,073	7,961
Coast Guard Academy[28]	—	9,342	9,780	10,000	10,329	11,364	11,857	11,845	10,086	10,810
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers[71]	—	1,655	1,855	2,230	2,891	2,959	3,499	3,807	3,978	5,084
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel[28]	—	200	250	300	363	450	538	554	613	564
Department of the Treasury	8,208	—	268,605	296,750	—	—	—	—	—	—
General revenue sharing—estimated state share to higher education[29,30]	—	—	268,605	296,750	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coast Guard Academy[28]	6,815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers[71]	1,293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel[28]	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs[31]	55,650	693,490	3,029,600	1,803,847	1,292,885	1,092,609	944,091	803,166	764,561	768,090
Vietnam-era veterans[72]	33,950	638,260	2,840,600	1,579,974	1,077,391	861,310	694,217	514,476	411,967	345,242
College student support	—	—	—	1,560,081	1,052,859	839,135	679,953	504,290	403,527	337,568
Work-study	—	—	—	19,893	24,532	22,175	14,264	10,186	8,440	7,674
Service persons college support[73]	—	18,900	74,690	46,617	36,054	38,896	35,630	30,707	28,410	33,472
Post-Vietnam veterans[74]	—	—	—	922	24,871	52,241	82,554	121,929	171,752	203,262
All-volunteer force educational assistance[75]	—	—	—	—	—	—	196	24,171	45,688	73,731
Veterans[76]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	107	8,386
Reservists[77]	—	—	—	—	—	—	196	24,169	45,581	65,345
Veteran dependents' education[78]	21,700	36,330	114,310	176,334	154,569	140,162	131,494	111,883	106,744	100,883
Payments to state education agencies[79]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,500
Other agencies:										
Appalachian Regional Commission[35]	—	4,105	2,545	1,751	—	—	—	1,950	30	1,050
National Endowment for the Humanities[36]	—	3,349	25,320	56,451	48,457	52,359	49,098	42,346	48,679	47,601
National Science Foundation	27,170	42,000	60,283	64,583	50,126	29,746	60,069	74,151	85,494	97,466
Science and engineering education programs	27,170	37,000	60,283	64,583	50,126	29,746	60,069	74,151	85,494	97,466
Sea Grant Program[52]	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States Information Agency[80]	7,512	8,423	9,405	51,095	69,298	64,394	124,041	148,483	162,897	166,705
Educational and cultural affairs[60]	—	—	—	49,546	68,041	17,414	21,079	23,008	24,313	29,724
Educational and cultural exchange programs[61]	—	—	—	—	—	45,570	101,529	125,246	138,039	136,646
Educational exchange activities, international	—	—	—	1,549	1,257	1,410	1,433	229	545	335
Information center and library activities[62]	7,512	8,423	9,405	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other programs:										
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation[63]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	1,895	5,513	10,564	13,143	16,523	17,513	15,266	14,351	17,310	14,566
Harry S Truman Scholarship fund[21,64]	—	—	—	−1,895	1,795	1,929	1,332	2,441	2,717	2,815
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development[65]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation[66]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,200
Other education programs	**$374,852**	**$964,719**	**$1,608,478**	**$1,548,730**	**$2,204,147**	**$2,710,402**	**$2,107,588**	**$2,620,021**	**$2,820,407**	**$2,981,571**
Department of Education[12]	182,021	630,235	1,045,659	747,706	1,326,271	1,813,128	1,173,055	1,674,171	1,825,754	1,938,998
Administration	17,732	47,456	108,372	187,317	247,966	307,447	284,900	263,216	285,296	295,615
Libraries[67]	26,111	108,284	225,810	129,127	124,451	87,059	85,650	96,406	129,062	101,202

Table D.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1998—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1989	1990[1]	1991[2]	1992[3]	1993[4]	1994[5]	1995[6]	1996[7]	1997[8]	1998[9]
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Department of the Interior	123,529	135,480	141,523	140,266	132,916	156,734	159,054	132,478	165,611	167,832
Shared revenues, Mineral Leasing Act and other receipts—estimated education share	64,669	69,980	74,430	68,982	61,566	79,815	82,810	59,020	89,310	86,190
Indian programs										
Continuing education[67]	28,424	34,911	36,875	38,970	39,840	43,184	43,907	47,173	49,820	52,118
Higher education scholarships	30,436	30,589	30,218	32,315	31,510	33,735	32,337	26,285	26,481	29,524
Department of State	4,422	2,167	6,396	9,057	10,211	7,842	3,000	2,000	—	—
Educational exchange[68]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
International educational exchange activities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian, Eurasian, and East European Research and Training[69]	4,422	2,167	6,396	9,057	10,211	7,842	3,000	2,000	—	—
Department of Transportation[27]	63,559	46,025	50,459	57,239	57,576	59,940	59,257	53,518	58,337	59,328
Merchant Marine Academy[53]	20,611	20,926	22,855	27,007	26,788	30,241	30,850	31,000	31,000	32,000
State marine schools[70]	26,062	8,269	8,829	11,072	10,320	10,270	8,980	7,000	7,000	7,000
Coast Guard Academy[29]	11,740	12,074	12,074	13,071	13,602	13,103	13,500	9,553	13,918	13,965
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers[71]	4,621	4,173	6,060	5,788	6,306	6,026	5,513	5,511	5,519	5,363
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel[28]	525	582	641	301	560	300	414	454	900	1,000
Department of the Treasury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General revenue sharing—estimated state share to higher education[29,30]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coast Guard Academy[29]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers[71]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel[28]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs[31]	725,270	599,825	614,449	854,480	919,991	1,043,709	1,010,114	1,074,713	992,665	1,024,776
Vietnam-era veterans[72]	264,702	46,998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
College student support	258,982	39,458	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work-study	5,720	7,540	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service persons college support[73]	34,399	8,911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Vietnam veterans[74]	195,142	161,475	118,139	88,500	65,894	48,114	33,596	44,387	16,279	11,731
All-volunteer-force educational assistance[75]	122,222	269,947	380,720	650,540	745,786	886,951	868,394	922,807	863,906	898,759
Veterans[76]	43,423	183,765	303,861	530,820	626,669	769,481	760,390	809,336	781,296	807,533
Reservists[77]	78,799	86,182	76,859	119,720	119,117	117,470	108,004	113,471	82,610	91,226
Veteran dependents' education[78]	96,805	100,494	103,590	103,440	96,311	96,644	95,124	94,519	99,480	101,286
Payments to state education agencies[79]	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Other agencies	825	—	92	1,487	1,587	3,413	2,741	2,704	2,981	3,100
Appalachian Regional Commission[36]	51,449	50,938	55,861	58,512	57,804	58,404	56,481	30,896	25,792	20,505
National Endowment for the Humanities[38]	130,187	161,884	191,661	210,375	246,591	225,168	211,800	262,000	355,000	358,000
National Science Foundation	130,187	161,884	191,661	210,375	246,591	225,168	211,800	262,000	355,000	358,000
Science and engineering education programs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sea Grant Program[52]	164,807	181,172	185,905	207,676	256,068	200,429	260,800	239,400	204,800	172,000
United States Information Agency[80]	21,596	35,862	35,714	38,858	44,183	28,927	13,600	17,000	12,000	—
Educational and cultural affairs[56]	143,194	145,307	150,183	168,818	211,885	171,502	247,200	222,400	192,800	172,000
Educational and cultural exchange programs[81]	17	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational exchange activities, international	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Information center and library activities[82]										
Other programs										
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation[83]	753	1,033	1,941	2,900	3,023	2,789	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	14,207	14,637	17,477	16,382	14,247	8,896	9,468	6,494	11,700	12,800
Harry S. Truman Scholarship fund[23,84]	2,851	2,883	2,968	2,401	2,894	2,323	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development[85]	3,094	4,305	5,447	6,612	7,462	12,213	13,000	6,000	6,000	4,000
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation[86]	10,005	191	531	985	1,298	1,464	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Other education programs	**$3,180,334**	**$3,363,031**	**$3,698,617**	**$3,991,955**	**$4,107,193**	**$4,483,704**	**$4,719,655**	**$4,828,038**	**$5,021,163**	**$5,171,360**
Department of Education[10]	2,071,574	2,251,801	2,419,277	2,579,883	2,526,372	2,795,984	2,861,000	3,085,587	2,882,329	2,961,776
Administration	301,260	328,293	365,681	368,420	353,545	403,877	404,000	502,949	412,629	437,080
Libraries[87]	140,398	137,264	142,596	214,928	181,219	142,223	117,000	167,585	—	—

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Table D.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1998—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rehabilitative services and disability research	137,313	473,091	709,483	426,886	948,650	1,414,396	798,298	1,311,485	1,405,357	1,536,905
American Printing House for the Blind	865	1,404	1,994	4,349	5,174	4,054	4,230	3,031	5,989	5,234
Trust funds and contributions[23]	—	—	—	27	30	172	-23	33	50	42
Department of Agriculture	87,551	135,637	220,395	271,112	322,430	327,123	336,375	322,599	330,866	342,523
Extension Service	85,924	131,734	215,523	263,584	312,413	317,099	325,986	311,132	322,095	330,164
National Agricultural Library	1,627	3,903	4,872	7,528	10,017	10,024	10,389	11,467	8,771	12,359
Department of Commerce	251	1,226	2,317	2,479	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maritime Administration										
Training for private sector employees[53]	251	1,226	2,317	2,479	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services[16]	3,953	24,273	31,653	37,819	44,899	48,876	47,195	59,306	59,770	62,060
National Library of Medicine	3,953	24,273	31,653	37,819	44,899	48,876	47,195	59,306	59,770	62,060
Department of Housing and Urban Development	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants[68]	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Justice	3,850	5,546	42,818	27,642	31,082	23,723	25,517	27,412	26,293	26,361
F.B.I. National Academy	1,850	2,066	5,100	7,234	8,832	4,285	4,189	3,946	4,408	5,385
F.B.I. Field Police Academy	1,450	2,500	5,254	7,715	8,792	8,069	10,220	9,756	8,984	9,995
Narcotics and dangerous drug training	550	980	1,152	2,416	1,740	63	83	68	—	142
National Institute of Corrections[69]	—	—	31,312	10,277	11,718	11,306	11,025	13,642	12,901	10,839
Department of State	10,780	20,672	28,113	25,000	23,784	23,086	23,791	23,371	23,856	33,308
Foreign Service Institute	6,395	15,857	20,750	25,000	23,784	23,086	23,791	23,371	23,856	33,308
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange[66]	4,385	4,815	7,363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Transportation[27]	—	3,964	11,877	10,212	6,175	4,781	3,785	1,865	2,895	3,153
Highways training and education grants[90]	—	2,418	3,250	3,412	3,527	2,050	1,500	—	1,000	1,416
Maritime Administration										
Training for private sector employees[53]	—	—	—	—	1,446	1,381	1,135	1,143	1,291	1,517
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants[68]	—	1,546	2,627	500	1,200	1,350	1,150	722	604	220
Federal Aviation Administration[91]										
Air traffic controllers second career program[92]	—	—	6,000	6,300	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of the Treasury	—	18	3,096	14,584	13,334	14,327	16,160	15,982	19,110	32,768
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center[93]	—	18	3,096	14,584	13,334	14,327	16,160	15,982	19,110	32,768
Other agencies										
ACTION[94]	—	—	7,045	2,833	1,830	4,975	1,761	1,368	3,368	4,110
Estimated education funds[95]	—	—	7,045	2,833	1,830	4,975	1,761	1,368	3,368	4,110
Agency for International Development	63,329	88,034	78,896	99,707	130,257	127,383	141,847	154,627	186,175	193,115
Education and human resources	53,968	61,570	58,349	80,518	109,624	101,408	115,104	126,132	152,332	160,051
American schools and hospitals abroad	9,361	26,464	20,547	19,189	20,633	25,975	26,743	28,495	33,843	33,064
Appalachian Regional Commission[35]	—	572	1,574	8,124	98	330	113	—	92	—
Corporation for National and Community Service[84]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated education funds[95]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency[96]	—	290	290	281	390	351	405	290	290	290
Estimated architect/engineer student development program[97]	—	40	40	31	90	71	155	40	40	40
Estimated other training programs[98]	—	250	250	250	300	280	250	250	250	250
Estimated disaster relief[99]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Services Administration[100]										
Libraries and other archival activities	4,013	14,775	22,532	34,800	44,200	50,894	—	—	—	—
Institute of Museum and Library Services[87]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission[101]	—	—	—	2,294	2,364	1,611	2,236	235	3,225	2,274
Library of Congress	15,111	29,478	63,766	151,871	154,198	164,080	169,310	166,130	160,835	160,505
Salaries and expenses	11,421	20,700	48,798	102,364	122,823	127,935	130,354	126,747	124,878	122,356
Books for the blind and the physically handicapped	2,317	6,195	11,908	31,436	26,116	30,739	32,954	35,460	33,813	36,245
Special foreign currency program	1,187	2,273	2,333	3,492	3,578	3,745	4,621	2,372	809	405
Furniture and furnishings	186	310	727	14,579	1,681	1,661	1,381	1,551	1,335	1,499
National Aeronautics and Space Administration										
Aerospace education services project	100	350	600	882	1,323	1,628	1,800	1,900	2,250	2,400
National Archives and Records Administration[102]										
Libraries and other archival activities	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,118	55,252	59,521	65,153
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science[103]	—	—	449	2,090	681	733	723	781	512	522

Table D.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1998—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1989	1990[1]	1991[2]	1992[3]	1993[4]	1994[5]	1995[6]	1996[7]	1997[8]	1998[9]
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rehabilitative services and disability research	1,623,255	1,780,360	1,902,338	1,991,875	1,983,848	2,244,226	2,333,000	2,410,178	2,462,236	2,515,356
American Printing House for the Blind	6,645	5,736	8,242	4,587	7,774	5,636	7,000	4,693	7,308	9,220
Trust funds and contributions[57]	16	148	420	73	14	22	—	182	156	120
Department of Agriculture	347,021	352,511	382,343	400,442	443,650	426,316	422,878	412,878	413,634	408,737
Extension Service	333,571	337,907	366,176	385,087	424,928	409,110	405,371	394,878	393,634	390,737
National Agricultural Library	13,450	14,604	16,167	15,355	18,722	17,206	17,507	18,000	20,000	18,000
Department of Commerce	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maritime Administration										
Training for private sector employees[58]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services[10]	71,912	77,962	89,094	97,643	96,860	107,896	138,000	117,000	144,000	155,000
National Library of Medicine	71,912	77,962	89,094	97,643	96,860	107,896	138,000	117,000	144,000	155,000
Department of Housing and Urban Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants[59]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Justice	23,906	26,920	30,543	34,525	37,028	34,065	36,296	35,072	46,055	39,821
F.B.I. National Academy	5,513	6,028	6,368	10,631	14,388	10,311	12,831	14,411	22,260	18,699
F.B.I. Field Police Academy	7,673	10,548	12,700	12,578	10,563	11,790	11,140	10,277	11,375	8,902
Narcotics and dangerous drug training	824	850	1,180	695	230	275	325	384	420	220
National Institute of Corrections[60]	9,896	9,494	10,295	10,621	11,847	11,689	12,000	10,000	12,000	12,000
Department of State	40,157	47,539	41,790	44,086	58,840	46,557	51,648	53,330	49,378	55,428
Foreign Service Institute	40,157	47,539	41,790	44,086	58,840	46,557	51,648	53,330	49,378	55,428
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange[58]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Transportation[11]	4,415	1,507	2,022	2,419	500	500	650	700	750	725
Highways training and education grants[61]	1,416	—	1,371	1,945	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maritime Administration										
Training for private sector employees[57]	1,499	1,507	651	474	500	500	650	700	750	725
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants[59]	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Aviation Administration[62]										
Air traffic controllers second career program[62]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of the Treasury	39,100	41,488	60,127	51,694	56,779	61,992	48,000	59,000	51,000	73,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center[63]	39,100	41,488	60,127	51,694	56,779	61,992	48,000	59,000	51,000	73,000
Other agencies										
ACTION[64]	4,800	8,472	11,321	8,600	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated education funds[65]	4,800	8,472	11,321	8,600	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	182,839	170,371	154,021	212,220	215,248	241,948	260,408	307,000	355,600	347,700
Education and human resources	146,915	142,801	122,231	195,570	190,020	221,988	248,408	302,000	348,600	344,700
American schools and hospitals abroad	35,924	27,570	31,790	16,650	25,228	19,960	12,000	5,000	7,000	3,000
Appalachian Regional Commission[15]	175	—	25	938	1,005	4,299	5,709	2,756	1,666	1,750
Corporation for National and Community Service[64]	—	—	—	—	8,500	93,250	214,600	279,000	361,000	374,000
Estimated education funds[65]	—	—	—	—	8,500	93,250	214,600	279,000	361,000	374,000
Federal Emergency Management Agency[66]	77	215	33	261	76,467	85,200	170,400	7,500	95,661	50,000
Estimated architect-engineer student development program[67]	50	200	28	250	375	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated other training programs[68]	27	15	5	11	92	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated disaster relief[69]	—	—	—	—	76,000	85,200	170,400	7,500	95,661	50,000
General Services Administration[70]										
Libraries and other archival activities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institute of Museum and Library Services[71]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135,000	192,000
Japanese United States Friendship Commission[72]	3,004	2,299	1,377	1,610	1,503	1,585	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000
Library of Congress	177,954	189,827	279,745	296,044	311,453	312,724	241,000	252,000	261,000	277,000
Salaries and expenses	137,637	148,985	239,429	252,623	260,918	261,814	198,000	201,000	208,000	223,000
Books for the blind and the physically handicapped	38,233	37,473	36,878	38,688	45,261	46,600	39,000	47,000	46,000	47,000
Special foreign currency program[73]	99	10	10	10	30	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and furnishings	1,985	3,359	3,428	4,723	5,244	4,310	4,000	4,000	7,000	7,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration										
Aerospace education services project	2,300	3,300	5,900	6,100	6,500	6,100	5,923	5,927	5,926	6,119
National Archives and Records Administration[74]										
Libraries and other archival activities	86,266	77,397	81,462	99,412	106,979	110,411	105,172	104,536	110,541	114,864
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science[75]	839	3,281	3,447	1,437	867	724	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

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Table D.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1998—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
National Endowment for the Arts[37]	—	340	1,068	231	632	819	1,137	1,128	1,295	1,200
National Endowment for the Humanities[38]	—	5,090	38,486	85,805	74,348	74,750	76,252	78,319	75,376	76,803
Smithsonian Institution	2,233	2,461	5,509	5,153	6,073	5,758	7,886	6,191	6,545	5,393
Museum programs and related research	2,133	2,261	4,203	3,254	3,365	2,642	4,665	2,341	2,506	1,223
National Gallery of Art extension service	100	200	300	426	617	692	675	662	731	656
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	—	—	1,006	1,473	2,091	2,424	2,546	3,188	3,308	3,514
U.S. Information Agency—Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange[68]	—	—	—	15,115	17,258	19,374	18,966	20,531	16,756	22,759
U.S. Institute of Peace[104]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	4,083	3,476
Other programs:										
Estimated education share of federal aid for the District of Columbia	948	1,758	2,335	2,990	2,520	2,672	7,156	8,333	11,540	4,400
Research programs at universities and related institutions[105]	**$1,816,276**	**$2,283,641**	**$3,418,410**	**$5,801,204**	**$7,233,306**	**$7,938,550**	**$8,844,575**	**$9,009,351**	**$10,538,606**	**$11,250,464**
Department of Education[106]	13,248	87,823	82,770	78,742	59,580	159,550	28,809	68,983	60,912	42,379
Department of Agriculture	58,362	64,796	108,162	216,405	275,027	279,200	293,252	273,698	279,943	304,888
Department of Commerce	4,015	4,487	21,677	48,295	51,460	52,600	52,951	62,406	36,835	36,133
Department of Defense	436,912	356,188	364,929	644,455	1,112,212	1,072,500	1,245,888	1,382,795	1,754,456	1,899,680
Department of Energy	439,334	548,327	761,376	1,470,224	1,861,112	2,001,400	2,205,316	2,141,955	2,225,513	2,350,426
Department of Health and Human Services	474,362	623,765	1,273,037	2,087,053	2,448,899	2,750,700	3,228,014	3,309,708	3,983,407	4,282,117
Department of Housing and Urban Development	—	510	2,650	5,314	2,158	2,000	438	342	463	51
Department of the Interior	9,839	18,521	28,955	42,175	28,616	36,500	34,422	36,440	33,353	35,103
Department of Justice	—	1,945	8,902	9,189	7,156	6,800	5,168	5,095	8,991	6,365
Department of Labor	—	3,567	6,124	12,938	6,392	4,800	3,417	341	432	5,528
Department of State	—	8,220	10,973	188	29	—	29	30	432	1,243
Department of Transportation	—	12,328	28,478	31,910	29,722	21,800	22,621	20,215	25,184	16,933
Department of the Treasury	—	—	—	226	238	300	388	190	169	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	337	518	1,112	1,600	800	500	1,000	1,000	2,251	2,300
ACTION	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	—	—	—	77,063	43,372	109,600	56,960	44,302	54,652	49,535
Corporation for National and Community Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental Protection Agency	—	19,446	33,875	41,083	43,557	43,700	60,521	69,718	67,465	58,053
Federal Emergency Management Agency	—	—	—	1,665	805	—	1,423	—	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	208,688	258,016	197,301	254,629	366,440	352,900	485,824	489,048	785,141	897,497
National Science Foundation	154,046	253,628	475,011	743,809	857,791	1,006,000	1,087,046	1,073,122	1,184,921	1,232,054
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	—	—	7,093	32,590	37,987	36,400	30,261	27,472	29,176	25,676
Office of Economic Opportunity	7,078	20,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	—	100	—	661	157	—	395	276	3,244	2,633
U.S. Information Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	—	—
Other agencies	10,055	1,421	5,949	990	296	1,300	432	715	1,666	1,870

[1] Excludes $4,440,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[2] Excludes $4,900,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[3] Excludes $5,350,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[4] Excludes $5,710,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[5] Excludes $6,150,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[6] Excludes $7,510,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[7] Excludes $8,010,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[8] Excludes $8,700,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

Table D.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1998—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1989	1990[1]	1991[2]	1992[3]	1993[4]	1994[5]	1995[6]	1996[7]	1997[8]	1998[9]
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
National Endowment for the Arts[37]	1.193	936	1.628	3.286	2.784	2.221	2.304	518	2.840	2.306
National Endowment for the Humanities[38]	84.929	89.706	93.381	99.782	100.826	98.786	94.249	62.362	68.667	72.350
Smithsonian Institution	5.880	5.779	5.906	6.578	7.828	10.059	9.961	9.908	7.669	7.684
Museum programs and related research	870	690	440	93	1.165	3.060	3.190	3.180	1.000	1.000
National Gallery of Art extension service	650	474	641	793	›763	816	771	728	669	684
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	4.360	4.615	4.825	5.692	5.900	6.183	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000
U.S. Information Agency—Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange[65]	20.714	20.375	22.276	29.550	31.991	30.064	34.000	18.000	15.000	15.000
U.S. Institute of Peace[104]	7.232	7.621	8.238	11.350	10.468	10.794	12.000	11.000	11.000	12.000
Other programs										
Estimated education share of federal aid for the District of Columbia	4.047	3.724	4.661	4.095	4.749	2.229	2.457	964	446	1.100
Research programs at universities and related institutions[106]	**$12,009,825**	**$12,606,035**	**$13,775,422**	**$14,176,863**	**$14,955,083**	**$15,289,094**	**$15,677,919**	**$16,332,315**	**$16,677,273**	**$17,097,344**
Department of Education[106]	90.314	89.483	103.931	154.800	232.165	276.838	279.000	310.895	339.994	580.484
Department of Agriculture	314.294	348.109	385.836	437.967	436.187	438.537	434.544	427.222	516.620	417.909
Department of Commerce	44.821	50.523	62.870	77.240	70.805	81.423	85.442	85.283	79.242	71.769
Department of Defense	1.940.308	1.871.864	1.789.112	2.070.959	2.002.572	2.010.414	1.853.955	1.663.671	1.452.806	1.364.800
Department of Energy	2.536.065	2.520.885	2.692.335	2.867.528	2.763.515	2.642.094	2.651.641	3.035.169	3.150.530	3.170.735
Department of Health and Human Services	4.549.261	4.902.714	5.686.354	5.210.711	5.952.976	6.348.736	6.418.969	6.784.856	7.210.209	7.422.065
Department of Housing and Urban Development	186	118	48	203	401	856	1.613	1.771	1.325	1.398
Department of the Interior	39.556	49.790	58.537	57.449	54.049	54.157	50.618	46.310	50.709	51.479
Department of Justice	5.700	6.858	6.060	4.986	2.496	3.886	7.204	9.515	8.487	20.800
Department of Labor	5.590	5.893	5.548	1.169	600	4.250	10.114	5.862	267	139
Department of State	1.269	1.519	900	200	—	15	23	—	15	15
Department of Transportation	22.826	28.608	21.187	35.015	57.789	62.606	75.847	51.956	60.063	54.881
Department of the Treasury	411	227	229	85	133	1.309	1.496	145	85	2.496
Department of Veterans Affairs	2.300	2.300	2.300	2.491	2.550	2.350	2.500	1.720	1.852	1.614
ACTION	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	45.025	79.415	54.997	32.979	27.659	24.634	30.172	17.900	11.520	15.730
Corporation for National and Community Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental Protection Agency	64.517	87.481	62.753	152.012	124.500	98.241	125.721	75.744	82.220	90.360
Federal Emergency Management Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	976.478	1.090.003	1.270.070	1.377.322	1.367.542	1.412.665	1.751.977	1.754.565	1.652.216	1.698.967
National Science Foundation	1.342.648	1.427.007	1.546.810	1.664.697	1.833.563	1.805.856	1.874.395	2.041.485	2.040.037	2.115.321
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	25.690	42.328	23.860	27.418	22.934	20.227	22.188	16.828	16.141	13.432
Office of Economic Opportunity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	1.619	25	69	100	25	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other agencies	947	885	1.616	1.532	1.622	—	500	1.418	2.935	2.950

[1] Estimated. Excludes $9,460,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[10] The U.S. Department of Education was created in May 1980. It formerly was the Office of Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

[11] Section VI was funded by the U.S. Department of Education in FYs 65–81 in the Impact Aid program. This program provides for the education of dependents of federal employees residing on federal property in cases where free public education is unavailable in the nearby community.

[12] This program creates a national framework for education reform and meeting the National Education Goals. This program includes the School-To-Work Opportunities program which will initiate a national system to be administered jointly by the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor. Both departments are to establish a national framework within which all states can create statewide systems to help youth acquire the knowledge, skills, abilities, and labor market information they need to make an effective transition from school to work or to further their education or training.

[13] Starting in FY 94, the Special Milk program was included in the Child Nutrition program.

[14] These commodities are purchased under Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, for use in the child nutrition programs.

[15] This program assisted in the construction of public facilities, such as vocational schools, through grants or loans. No funds have been appropriated for this account since FY 77, and it was completely phased out in FY 84 after the monitoring of closeouts of projects was completed. Data are not available for previous years.

[16] The U.S. Department of Energy was created in 1977. It formerly was the Energy Research and Development Administration and before that the Atomic Energy Commission. No funds were designated for any of the education programs listed on this table in the U.S. Department of Energy in FYs 96 and 97, due to budget cuts.

[17] This program was established in 1979. Funds were first appropriated for this program in FY 80.

[18] The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services was part of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare until May 1980.

[19] The Head Start program was formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity, and funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, beginning in 1972.

[20] This program was created by the Family Support Act of 1988. It provides funds for the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training program.

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[21] After age 18, benefits terminate at the end of the school term or in 3 months, whichever is less.

[22] This program provides funding for supplemental programs for eligible Indian students in public schools.

[23] Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays.

[24] This program finances the cost of academic, social, and occupational education courses for inmates in federal prisons.

[25] The Job Corps program was formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity, and funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Labor beginning in 1971 and 1972.

[26] Some of the work and training programs included in this program were in the Office of Economic Opportunity and were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972. Beginning in FY 94, the School-to-Work Opportunities program is included. This program is administered jointly by the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor.

[27] The U.S. Department of Transportation was created in 1967.

[28] This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of the Treasury to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967.

[29] This program was established in FY 72 and closed in FY 86.

[30] The states' share of revenue-sharing funds could not be spent on education in FYs 81–86.

[31] The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, formerly the Veterans Administration, was created in March 1989.

[32] This program provides educational assistance allowances in order to restore lost educational opportunities to those individuals whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active military service between January 31, 1955, and January 1, 1977. Includes "Readjustment Benefits," Chapter 34, for education other than college and also includes the Veterans Job Training program for service persons and veterans. The Chapter 34 program closed December 31, 1989. The Veterans Job Training Program was put in the program Payments to State Education Agencies. Veterans who were still eligible to receive benefits under Chapter 34 were covered by Chapter 30 (The All-Volunteer-Force Educational Assistance program).

[33] This program is in "Readjustment Benefits" program, Chapter 31, and covers the costs of subsistence, tuition, books, supplies, and equipment for disabled veterans requiring vocational rehabilitation.

[34] This program is in the "Readjustment Benefits" program, Chapter 35, and provides benefits to children and spouses of veterans.

[35] The purpose of this program is to provide stable and permanent employment to those men and women who have served on active duty on or after August 2, 1990, and are unemployed.

[36] This agency was established March 9, 1965. Its first year of appropriations was 1966. The outlays were larger in the years 1970 and 1975 for elementary and secondary education because of the construction of facilities for vocational schools.

[37] This agency was established in 1965. In 1970, $900,000 was appropriated through the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for the National Endowment for the Arts. Arts in Education program.

[38] This agency was established in 1965. First year of appropriations was 1966.

[39] The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 authorized 10 major action programs, including Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Adult Literacy, Work Experience, College Work-Study, and Community Action programs, including Head Start, Follow Through, and Upward Bound, and authorized the establishment of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). These programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Action Agency in the 1970s. An act on January 4, 1975 established the Community Services Administration as the successor agency to the Office of Economic Opportunity.

[40] Head Start program funds were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, in 1972.

[41] Most of these programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in 1972.

[42] The Job Corps programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

[43] These programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

[44] These programs were transferred to the Action Agency in 1972.

[45] Similar programs were included in the "higher education" program in 1965 through 1975.

[46] The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 authorized a new Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan program. This program is a new streamlined lending system that simplifies the process of obtaining and repaying loans for student and parent borrowers and provides borrowers with greater choice in repayment plans. The FDSL program was phased in beginning with the 1994–95 academic year.

[47] Similar programs were included in the "higher education" program in 1965 through 1975, formerly called the "Guaranteed Student Loan" program. The large drop in FY 94 reflects a $4.79 billion loan prepayment from the Student Loan Marketing Association of its outstanding debt to the Treasury Department.

[48] This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in FY 79.

[49] The Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) Capital Financing program was authorized by the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1992 to provide HBCUs with private funds for projects such as repairs, renovation and construction of classrooms, libraries, laboratories, dormitories, instructional equipment, and research instruments.

[50] First year of appropriations for this program was 1967.

[51] Program funds were first appropriated for Tuskegee Institute in 1972.

[52] The Sea Grant College Program Act of 1966 established a matching fund grant program that provides for the establishment of a network of programs in fields related to development and preservation of the nation's coastal and marine resources. This program was transferred from the National Science Foundation to the U.S. Department of Commerce, October 1970. Appropriations began in 1968.

[53] This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 81 by Public Law 97–31, from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

[54] The U.S. Department of Defense funds for FYs 90 to 96 exclude military pay and reserve accounts which were included in previous years. FY 65 data are not available except for service academies.

[55] Included in total above.

[56] Instructional costs only are included. These include academics, audiovisual, academic computing center, faculty training, military training, physical education, and libraries.

[57] Includes special education programs (military and civilian); legal education program; flight training; advanced degree program; college degree program (officers); and "Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship" program.

[58] No funds have been appropriated for this program since FY 82.

[59] This program receives funds periodically.

[60] Appropriations began in FY 84.

[61] Appropriations began in FY 89.

[62] Does not include higher education assistance loans.

[63] Appropriations began in FY 78.

[64] Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs are included starting in fiscal year 1992.

[65] Beginning in fiscal year 1992, data were included in the National Institutes of Health training grants program.

[66] Postsecondary student benefits were ended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97–35) and were completely phased out by August 1985.

[67] Includes adult education, tribally-controlled community colleges, postsecondary instruction, and other education.

[68] This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of State to the International Communication Agency (I.C.A.) in the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977, which consolidated the functions of the U.S. Information Agency (U.S.I.A.) and the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. In FY 82 the I.C.A. became the U.S.I.A.

[69] This program provides funds for advanced study and research projects of the Russian, Eurasian, and Eastern European countries by American institutions of higher education and private research firms. Appropriations began in FY 88.

[70] This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 81 by Public Law 97–31 from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

[71] Includes flight training. This program was in the U.S. Department of the Treasury in 1965 and was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967.

[72] Includes benefits for Vietnam-era veterans under Chapter 34 (GI Bill) of the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. This program provides educational assistance allowances, primarily on a monthly basis, in order to restore lost educational opportunities to those individuals whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active military service between January 31, 1955, and January 1, 1977. This program closed December 31, 1989. Some veterans who were still eligible were put in Chapter 30 (the All-Volunteer-Force Educational Assistance program).

[73] Includes service persons under Chapter 34 (GI Bill) of the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. Service persons with over 180 days of active duty, any part of which was before January 1, 1977, are eligible to participate in this program.

[74] Includes post-Vietnam-era veterans, under Chapter 32, of the post-Vietnam-era "Veterans Education Account." Provides education and training assistance payments to veterans and service persons with no active duty time before January 1, 1977. Funding is provided through participants' contributions while on active duty and through transfers from the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD). Participants' contributions, up to a maximum of $2,700, are deposited to the fund prior to discharge. When the participant enters training, the monthly disbursement from his or her account is matched two for one from funds provided by DOD. Additional amounts in the form of incentive bonuses may also be provided by DOD funds. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs funds are not appropriated for this program, so these data represent obligations, which are funded through other agencies' appropriations.

[75]Public Law 98–525, enacted October 19, 1984 (New GI Bill), established two new peacetime educational programs: an assistance program for veterans who entered active duty during the period beginning July 1, 1985, and ending on June 30, 1988, and an assistance program for certain members of the Selected Reserve.

[76]Chapter 30, also called the Montgomery Bill, and the new GI Bill are for eligible veterans who have agreed to have their military pay reduced $100 per month for their first 12 months of active duty in order to participate in this program. The "Readjustment Benefits" account under the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs pays only the basic allowance, up to a maximum of $300 per month, for full-time training. "Supplemental Benefits" are paid by the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD).

[77]Chapter 106 is for members of the Selected Reserve. The reserve components include the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps Reserve, Army National Guard and Air National Guard under the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), and the Coast Guard Reserve, which is under the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) when it is not operating as a service in the Navy. Eligible persons can receive up to $140 per month for full-time training. The DOD and DOT pay for this program, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs administers it.

[78]Includes dependents of veterans under Chapter 35, the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. Provides education and training benefits to dependents of veterans who died of a service-connected disability or whose service-connected disability is rated permanent and total.

[79]These payments have been made to state education agencies for a number of years but were not a separate budget item until FY 88.

[80]The USIA was called the "International Communication Agency" in FYs 80 and 81.

[81]This program was in the "Educational and Cultural Affairs" program in FYs 80–83, and became an independent program in FY 84.

[82]This program was combined with the "Educational and Cultural Affairs" program in FY 77.

[83]Public Law 99–661 established this program to operate the scholarship program in tribute to the former Senator from Arizona. The Foundation awards scholarships and fellowships to outstanding graduate and undergraduate students who intend to pursue careers or advanced degrees in science or mathematics. The Foundation may also award honoraria to outstanding individuals who have made significant contributions to improve the instruction of science and mathematics in secondary schools.

[84]Appropriations for this program began in FY 76.

[85]Public Law 99–498 established this Institute as an independent non-profit corporation administered by a Board of Trustees. The Institute provides Native Americans with an opportunity to obtain a postsecondary education in various fields of Indian art and culture.

[86]Public Laws 99–500 and 99–591 established the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation to operate a fellowship program to encourage graduate study of the American Constitution. First year of appropriations was FY 88.

[87]This program was transferred to the Institute of Museum and Library Services in fiscal year 1997. Program was formerly in the U.S. Department of Education.

[88]This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 68 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

[89]This program was established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to provide education and training and to provide leadership in improving correctional programs and practices in prisons. FY 75 had large outlays because of the construction of buildings and facilities.

[90]Appropriations for this program began in FY 70. This program is part of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1970, Public Law 91–605.

[91]The Federal Aviation Administration, originally an independent agency, was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 67.

[92]Appropriations began in FY 72. No funds have been appropriated since FY 82.

[93]First year of appropriations was FY 70.

[94]The National Service Trust Act of 1993 established a new agency, the Corporation for National and Community Service. On October 1, 1993, ACTION became part of the Corporation for National and Community Service—ACTION was established on July 1, 1971. This agency brings together a number of volunteer programs. Some of these funds were formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity.

[95]These programs included the Service Learning programs, University Year for ACTION, Volunteers in Service to America, Youth Challenge program, and the National Student Volunteer program in FY 1975. In FY 80, programs included were the University Year for ACTION, Young Volunteers for ACTION, and National Service Learning programs. In fiscal year 1985, the program included was the Service Learning programs, and in FYs 89 to 94, programs included were the Literacy Corps and the Student Community Services program. In FYs 94 through 98 the AmeriCorps program was included. This program provides education grants of up to $4,725 per year, for up to 2 years, to help pay for college or to repay student loans for people age 17 years or older who perform community service before, during or after postsecondary education.

[96]The Federal Emergency Management Agency was created on March 25, 1979, representing a combination of five existing agencies. The two largest were the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency in the U.S. Department of Defense and the Federal Preparedness Agency in the General Services Administration. The funds for the Federal Emergency Management Agency in FY 70 to FY 75 were in the other agencies.

[97]First year of appropriations was FY 68.

[98]First appropriations for the "other training programs" were in the late 1960s. These programs include the Fall-Out Shelter Analysis, Blast Protection Design through 1992. Starting in FY 1993, earthquake training and safety for teachers and administrators for grades 1 through 12 are included.

[99]The disaster relief program repairs and replaces damaged and destroyed school buildings. In FY 94 and FY 95 funds were for repairs due to the Northridge Earthquake in California. In FY 94, $37.2 million was spent on school districts; $4.2 million was spent on community colleges and $43.8 million spent on universities. In FY 95, $74.4 million was spent on school districts; $8.4 million on community colleges and $87.6 million on colleges and universities.

[100]This program was transferred from the General Services Administration to the National Archives and Records Administration in April 1985.

[101]This program makes grants for the promotion of scholarly, cultural, and artistic exchanges between Japan and the United States. Appropriations began in FY 76.

[102]The National Archives and Records Administration became an independent agency in April 1985.

[103]This program was established by the act of July 20, 1970, Public Law 91–345.

[104]This program was established by Congress to conduct and support research and scholarships in the fields of peace, arms control, and conflict resolution. This program began operation in February 1986.

[105]Includes federal obligations for research and development centers administered by colleges and universities. FYs 97 and 98 are estimated.

[106]Total outlays for FYs 65 and 70 include the "Research and Training" program. FY 75 includes the "National Institute of Education" program. FYs 80 to 97 include outlays for the Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—Some data have been revised from previously published figures. To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays rather than obligations. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government*, fiscal years 1967 to 1999; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1998; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared May 1998.)

Table E.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1980

[In millions of **current** dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	College students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other [1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total [2]	**$39,349.2**	**$10,938.3**	**$1,384.1**	**$9,129.3**	**$11,239.7**	**$1,381.6**	**$2,514.4**	**$2,761.7**
Total program funds – on-budget	**$34,493.5**	**$10,938.3**	**$1,292.1**	**$6,990.6**	**$9,626.3**	**$1,381.6**	**$2,514.4**	**$1,750.1**
Department of Education	13,137.8	5,313.7	1,103.2	2,137.4	2,267.2	249.8	693.8	1,372.7
Department of Agriculture	4,562.5	4,030.7	33.8	—	226.9	7.5	—	263.6
Department of Commerce	135.6	54.8	—	—	51.4	14.8	2.5	12.0
Department of Defense	1,560.3	32.0	—	187.5	786.0	444.9	109.9	—
Department of Energy	1,605.6	77.2	—	0.8	1,527.1	—	0.4	—
Department of Health and Human Services	5,613.9	73.5	—	1,585.9	3,133.1	37.8	783.6	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	5.3	—	—	—	5.3	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	440.5	77.5	62.6	27.9	77.6	178.1	16.9	—
Department of Justice	60.7	—	—	—	9.2	51.5	—	—
Department of Labor	1,862.7	277.3	92.5	647.5	12.9	111.0	721.5	—
Department of State	25.2	—	—	—	0.2	25.0	—	—
Department of Transportation	54.7	—	—	6.6	32.0	10.0	6.1	—
Department of the Treasury	1,247.5	935.9	—	—	297.0	14.6	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	2,351.2	—	—	2,349.6	1.6	—	—	—
Other agencies and programs								
ACTION programs	2.8	—	—	—	2.3	—	0.5	—
Agency for International Development	176.8	—	—	—	77.1	—	—	99.7
Appalachian Regional Commission	19.0	—	—	—	1.8	—	17.3	—
Environmental Protection Agency	41.1	—	—	—	41.1	—	—	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	81.8	65.7	—	—	13.1	—	3.0	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency	1.9	—	—	—	1.7	(3)	0.3	(3)
General Services Administration	34.8	—	—	—	—	34.8	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	−1.9	—	—	—	—	—	−1.9	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	—
Library of Congress	151.9	—	—	—	—	151.9	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	255.5	—	—	—	254.6	—	0.9	—
National Archives and Records Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1
National Endowment for the Arts	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	—
National Endowment for the Humanities	142.6	—	—	—	—	—	142.6	—
National Science Foundation	808.4	—	—	32.3	772.9	—	3.2	—
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	32.6	—	—	—	32.6	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	5.2	—	—	—	—	0.4	4.8	—
U.S. Arms Control Agency	0.7	—	—	—	0.7	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	66.2	—	—	15.1	—	49.5	1.5	—
Other agencies	1.0	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	4,855.7	—	92.0	2,138.7	1,613.4	—	—	1,011.6

[1] Other recipients include Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

[2] Includes on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

[3] Less than $50,000.

* —Not available or not applicable.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix* and *Special Analyses, Fiscal Year 1982*, and the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1980, 1981, and 1982*, and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1980.)

Table F.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1990

[In millions of **current** dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	College students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other [1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total [2]	**$62,811.5**	**$13,894.5**	**$3,264.2**	**$10,543.3**	**$20,420.2**	**$2,424.3**	**$5,530.5**	**$6,734.5**
Total program funds – on-budget	**$51,624.3**	**$13,894.5**	**$3,051.8**	**$5,686.9**	**$16,671.0**	**$2,424.3**	**$5,530.5**	**$4,365.3**
Department of Education	23,198.6	8,000.7	2,490.4	3,859.6	3,649.9	441.4	912.2	3,844.5
Department of Agriculture	6,260.8	5,479.2	49.8	—	379.4	14.6	—	337.9
Department of Commerce	53.8	—	—	—	53.8	—	—	—
Department of Defense	3,605.5	39.3	—	155.5	2,004.7	1,179.2	226.8	—
Department of Energy	2,562.0	15.2	—	1.5	2,544.9	—	0.4	—
Department of Health and Human Services	7,956.0	144.9	—	713.9	5,129.7	78.0	1,889.7	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	630.5	128.6	123.8	30.6	119.8	192.8	34.9	—
Department of Justice	99.8	—	—	—	6.9	92.9	—	—
Department of Labor	2,511.4	—	375.8	—	5.9	—	2,129.7	—
Department of State	51.2	—	—	—	2.8	47.5	—	0.9
Department of Transportation	76.2	—	—	0.3	28.9	33.0	5.7	8.3
Department of the Treasury	41.7	—	—	—	0.2	41.5	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	757.5	—	12.0	743.2	2.3	—	—	—
Other agencies and programs								
ACTION programs	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	8.5	—
Agency for International Development	249.8	—	—	—	79.4	—	—	170.4
Appalachian Regional Commission	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—
Environmental Protection Agency	87.5	—	—	—	87.5	—	—	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	104.9	86.6	—	—	14.6	—	3.7	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency	[3]	—	—	—	—	[3]	[3]	[3]
General Services Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	—
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	4.3	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	—
Library of Congress	189.8	—	—	—	—	189.8	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,093.3	—	—	—	1,090.0	—	3.3	—
National Archives and Records Administration	77.4	—	—	—	—	77.4	—	—
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3
National Endowment for the Arts	5.6	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	—
National Endowment for the Humanities	141.0	—	—	—	—	—	141.0	—
National Science Foundation	1,588.9	—	—	161.9	1,427.0	—	—	—
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	42.3	—	—	—	42.3	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	5.8	—	—	—	—	0.5	5.3	—
U.S. Arms Control Agency	[3]	—	—	—	[3]	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	201.5	—	—	20.4	—	35.9	145.3	—
U.S. Institute of Peace	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	7.6	—
Other agencies	0.9	—	—	—	0.9	—	—	—
Off budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	11,187.2	—	212.4	4,856.4	3,749.2	—	—	2,369.2

[1] Other recipients include Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.
[2] Includes on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.
[3] Less than $50,000.
— Not available or not applicable.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Data have been revised from previously published data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix and Special Analyses, Fiscal Year 1992* and the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1990, 1991, and 1992*; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1992.)

COPY AVAILABLE

Table G.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1998

[In millions of dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	College students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total[2]	**$107,242.3**	**$21,430.2**	**$5,639.4**	**$21,408.2**	**$34,656.7**	**$3,292.7**	**$11,296.5**	**$9,518.6**
Total program funds - on-budget	**$75,077.5**	**$21,430.2**	**$4,674.5**	**$8,220.6**	**$23,399.0**	**$3,292.7**	**$11,296.5**	**$2,764.0**
Department of Education	30,735.6	11,486.7	3,737.8	5,502.1	6,031.0	484.6	1,475.8	2,017.4
Department of Agriculture	10,179.5	9,167.5	152.7	—	450.5	18.0	—	390.7
Department of Commerce	75.2	—	—	—	75.2	—	—	—
Department of Defense	3,604.8	162.3	—	285.5	1,580.1	1,345.7	231.2	—
Department of Energy	3,170.7	—	—	—	3,170.7	—	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services	13,565.6	435.5	—	825.7	7,763.0	155.0	4,386.4	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	1.4	—	—	—	1.4	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	754.9	57.2	18.0	29.5	137.7	460.4	52.1	—
Department of Justice	282.8	—	—	—	20.8	262.0	—	—
Department of Labor	4,990.1	—	748.5	—	0.1	—	4,241.5	—
Department of State	55.4	—	—	—	—	55.4	—	—
Department of Transportation	115.0	—	—	3.6	57.6	46.0	0.7	7.0
Department of the Treasury	75.5	—	—	—	2.5	73.0	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	1,374.2	—	17.5	1,355.1	1.6	—	—	—
Other agencies and programs								
Agency for International Development	363.4	—	—	—	15.7	—	—	347.7
Appalachian Regional Commission	6.8	—	—	—	3.1	—	3.7	—
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	—
Corporation for National and Community Service	374.0	—	—	—	—	—	374.0	—
Environmental Protection Agency	90.4	—	—	—	90.4	—	—	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	109.9	96.0	—	—	12.8	—	1.1	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency	50.0	25.0	—	—	—	—	25.0	—
General Services Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	—
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	—
Institute of Library and Museum Services	192.0	—	—	—	—	—	192.0	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	—
Japanese United States Friendship Commission	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	—
Library of Congress	277.0	—	—	—	—	277.0	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,705.1	—	—	—	1,699.0	—	6.1	—
National Archives and Records Administration	114.9	—	—	—	—	114.9	—	—
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
National Endowment for the Arts	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	7.7	—
National Endowment for the Humanities	93.2	—	—	—	—	—	93.2	—
National Science Foundation	2,473.3	—	—	204.1	2,269.3	—	—	—
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	13.4	—	—	—	13.4	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	7.7	—	—	—	—	0.7	7.0	—
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	187.0	—	—	15.0	—	—	172.0	—
U.S. Institute of Peace	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	12.0	—
Other agencies	3.0	—	—	—	3.0	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	32,164.8	—	964.9	13,187.6	11,257.7	—	—	6,754.6

[1] Other recipients include Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

[2] Includes on-budget support, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

— Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1999*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1996, 1997, and 1998*; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared May 1998.)

ISBN 0-16-049747-7

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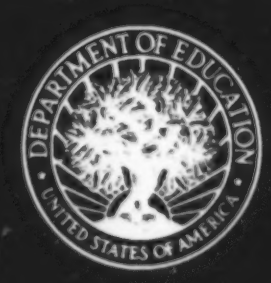

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